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A Message to the Girls on the Farm

By Mrs. Annie H. Bauer.

Editor RURAL WORLD: We are just beginning a new year, and it is a good time to make plans for the future. In a few months school will close, and then you will be free to take up something for yourselves. Most girls would like to earn some money for themselves; in fact, I believe all girls would like to do so. But ninety-nine per cent of the country girls look forward to getting AWAY from the farm to earn money, instead of devising ways to earn it on the farm.

Some plan to go to business college and learn stenography, or bookkeeping; others would like to become dressmakers, or clerk in a store, and fret and chafe because father and mother will not consent to their leaving home to do some of these things.

Now suppose you talk the matter over with father, and get earning some money right at home on the farm, and I want to suggest a few ways that this can be done.

Sheep is one of the things a girl can raise and care for herself (I know this to be true, as I have done so myself), and make more money in a year or two than most any other live stock.

I could give instance after instance of farmers in the neighborhood where I was raised who doubled their money invested in one year's time on sheep. I remember one farmer's wife investing \$30 in sheep, and in twelve month's time she had sold \$30.75 worth of wool and sheep, and had increased her flock seven head besides. If a girl will show a real interest in the farm work and the stock, any father will be as willing to give his daughter a share in the live stock as he is to give her brother a share.

My father gave me a share in the sheep, and I took most of the care of them, feeding and housing them every night, and caring for the young lambs, and did this without neglecting my housework, too. I found it a most interesting study, too, as sheep are not the stupid animals that many people think they are. On the other hand,

you will find that the little lambs in playing seem to have regular games, much like children, and will actually play practical jokes on each other. Sheep are timid creatures, but show affection much like a dog, when they are petted, and soon learn to do what you try to teach them.

If sheep are not raised on the farm and father does not care to have them this year, then try raising a few pigs and see how soon you will be having your own spending money. A heifer calf is a good investment also, and chickens will bring you the quickest and surest money, if (and that is the point you must consider) you study the poultry-raising business as you should. A great many people seem to think that there is nothing much to

money at home this year instead of looking forward with longing to the time when you get away from home and mother's companionship to earn some money all your very own. If you talk the matter over with father and let him know just how badly you want to have money of your very own to buy clothes, and books, and nice things without always asking him for money, he will help you to get the desire of your heart. Fathers do not realize how much girls long to be independent in the way of having their own money to spend, and the girls must educate them along this line. Just ask father how he would feel if he had to ask mother for a dollar every time he needed to buy a pair

of shoes, or overalls. If you learn to earn your own money at home on the farm now, it will be useful to you when you are married to some nice young farmer, and have a home of your own. Dressmaking, millinery, bookkeeping, stenography or clerking in a store while you are single may earn a small salary, but will not help you to make a living on the farm when you marry and settle down to housekeeping, but it often helps to make you feel



"HOME, SWEET HOME."

learn in order to raise chickens, but I found that there was a vast lot of things to learn before I could show that I was actually making clear money in the business, and I am still learning all the time, and expect to do so for years to come.

As I have said in previous articles, I consider the home-canning business the best means for a girl on the farm to earn her own money of anything that has yet been tried.

Tomatoes and string beans can be grown on any farm in Missouri, and on many of them there is always a surplus of fruit and berries, and any girl who can cook a plain meal can learn to put these things up with a canning machine ready for market. Once you have them canned you will have no trouble to find a market for all you have for sale. So I hope you will begin to plan to earn your own

dissatisfied and discouraged because you can no longer earn any money that way.

One farmer's wife told me that her husband provided feed, houses and yards necessary for her poultry, and encouraged her to start a bank account of her own, and helped her invest the profits from her poultry yard in calves, which she would keep until ready to sell as fat cattle, and at the end of a few years she had several hundred dollars in the bank in her own name. The long illness of her husband prior to his death used up her individual money, in addition to what he had saved also, but the business training she received fitted her to earn her own living after she was left a widow, something that every woman can not do when suddenly bereft of husband or father and left alone in the world.

IN THE POULTRY YARD

ONE BREED ENOUGH.

The Ill Effect That Results When a Variety of Poultry Is Kept.

If the raiser of chickens is to make the business profitable on the farm he must keep good stock, either improve what he has or obtain breeding individuals or eggs from an outside source. In either case he must endeavor to get individuals from the best strains possible, either to raise the standard of the flock that is already kept, or to take its place. Not only must the rooster be of good breeding, but if there is a change after a year or so the next individual should be of the same breed. Select the best hens each year according to performance and mate to roosters of the same type, and in a few years these characters will be concentrated so that the highest results can be expected.

An example of misdirected enthusiasm occurred two years ago when a city man moved to a farm adjoining ours. Both the husband and wife had ambition along the line of fancy chickens for their new farm, but they knew little about the business, and like many others did not know what breed they wanted. Consequently they tried all that they had ever heard recommended. Eggs of Leghorns, Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and Wyandottes were purchased. Of course they were obtained from different sources and some hatched better than others, the chicks of certain breeds being stronger than from others. As a result these breeds had a poorer chance to begin with and were half way condemned before they were given a trial. At the end of the first season the new poultrymen had several individuals from each of the four breeds and was just as much in the dark as to selecting the breed as he was before he began the business. Moreover the extra cost of handling the breeds separately had actually resulted in a financial loss with nothing to show for what had been done and without any promising prospects for the future. If all the energy had been exerted along one line and with one breed then the first season would have brought profits and left the owner of the chicks in good circumstances for the next season.

The Mixing of Breeds.

It is just as bad or worse to mix several breeds as it is to keep several separate on the same farm and either practice is certainly bad enough. On our farm this practice of using cross-bred individuals was tried for a few years with worse results the longer it was practiced. The results may seem better at first, as they did for us, but when these cross-breeds are used as breeders conditions rapidly become worse. If you already have a cross-bred or scrub flock a good practice is to buy the best males possible and practice upgrading, gradually displacing the scrubs with better bred individuals.

Whatever the individual likes and dislikes of the poultryman he must sum up all points in favor or against the breeds which he considers best for his purpose and then make a selection that is to be permanent. Good results can never be expected if different breeds are kept or if changes are being made every few years from one breed or another. No one can tell another person what is the best breed for him, for if he has a like for a certain breed and has had experience with it he can probably accomplish more if he uses that breed rather than another. About the only place where several breeds should be kept is the case of the fancy breeder, and even then it is better to specialize with one breed and exert all energy to improving the one strain.—O. M. Hayes.



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SELLING POULTRY DIRECT.

The poultryman who is located near a city with a population of 5000 or more can usually build up a profitable trade in dressed poultry by a little effort, selling all his stock direct to the consumers. Thus no division of the profits is made and the producer is the gainer of several cents a pound. Still better profits can be realized if the poultryman will cater to the well-to-do people who want only the best in the market and who are willing to pay a good price for the choicest of stock. Turkeys, ducks and geese can always be marketed the most profitably in this way.

Green Feed Necessary for Chickens in Winter.

The importance of supplying plenty of green feed to poultry during the late fall and winter months is urged by J. G. Halpin of the College of Agriculture of the University of Wisconsin. Nearly all of the common vegetables are relished by fowls, and they should be given rations of beets, cabbage and rutabagas at regular intervals.

Mr. Halpin says silage may be used, provided only a small quantity is fed at first until the hens become accustomed to it. Despite the medicinal qualities of this vegetable, onions should never be included in the ration for laying hens, because fowls fed on them will produce eggs with an undesirable flavor.

When the poultry breeder cannot easily obtain vegetables to feed his flock, alfalfa or clover hay may be substituted, but it should not be thrown into the pen loose, as, in this way, much of it will be wasted.

Unlike the goose the turkey never ducks his head to enter a place. It is said of a goose that she will duck her head even when going under the tallest arch. An old time sportsman says that he used to trap wild turkeys in what was called a turkey pen. This was made of fence rails, and the earth removed from the outside to the depth of two feet, the earth on the inside being a few inches higher. This trap was baited with a trailing of corn for some distance outside to the inside of the pen. The turkey would walk in following the bait, but once in he could not get out without lowering his head. He said he caught entire flocks of these game birds and never knew one to escape from the trap after once entering.

The weather has been very favorable for the development of late-hatched pullets. They should be in prime condition now and ready to lay abundantly if properly fed.

POULTRY NOTES.

The healthy and growing fowl has a good appetite and is a hearty eater. A fowl's condition can well be judged by its appetite.

In our forefathers' days, if the Christmas turkey weighed from 14 to 16 pounds, it was considered above the average; today we would credit such weights as good only for pullets.

The varied diet prevents the clogging of the digestive apparatus and helps keep the appetite keen. Fowls quickly tire of a single diet, and will soon become sick if it is persisted in, no matter what it is.

With this grain ration, a mash should be fed. The dry form is most generally fed now, because it saves labor and furnishes a constant supply of food. Thus, the less lively and more timid get their share.

Scratch feed consisting of cracked corn, wheat, and oats should be fed in the litter at least twice a day, either mixed in about equal proportion or in rotation, feeding oats in the morning, cracked corn at noon, and wheat at night.

If you want to become thoroughly successful in poultry raising, commence at the bottom of the ladder, and don't make your first venture at a dizzy height, that poultry height that poultrymen with years of experience have not yet attained.

Feed your mash in a hopper that does not waste it. If you do not have such, use a shallow box, 15 to 18 inches square and no more than 6 inches high. Cover the mash with one-half inch mesh wire, and just a little smaller than the box.

Pure cottonseed oil meal is made by grinding the seed after the white down which remains upon the seed as it comes from the cotton gin, and the hard hulls, have been removed. Thus prepared cottonseed meal may carry from forty to fifty-three per cent of protein.

Good mottoes to remember: The time for culling is always at hand. Avoid filth and encourage neatness. The flock should consist of well bred fowls. Too much care cannot be exercised in selections. A natural love for anything is a great influence toward success.

To keep the hens healthy, provide a dry floor, plenty of dry litter, plenty of dry air, and on draft, keep the house clean, feed well, water regularly, and provide a constant supply of artificial grit, oyster shells, cracked bone and charcoal.—A. C. Smith, University Farm, St. Paul, Minn.

When the Pilgrim fathers reached the New England shores in 1620, the woods of that section were alive with wild turkeys. Although this fowl was exclusively found in North America in its wild state, the earlier naturalists supposed it to come from the East Indies and Africa, and that it originated in Turkey, from which it received its name.

The advice each year goes the rounds of the agricultural papers: "Pound up all the old broken crockery, dishes, etc., for the chickens, for grit." We say, don't. In the first

place commercial grit will be better and cheaper than the labor employed in breaking up dishes, and, in the next place, glazed crockery is apt to be poisonous to fowls.

Old-fashioned people of course used old-fashioned methods, and the feeding of 20 years was mostly to sustain life; in other words, hens, like other animals, had to be hed in order to exist. This idea is still held among the farmers. What they feed they suppose is all that is necessary both to maintain life and to produce eggs. The experienced breeder fully understands this.

Corn meal, wheat bran, wheat middlings and finely ground oats are suitable ingredients for a dry mash for laying hens. Any one of these ingredients may be omitted without seriously affecting either the health or the egg yield, though it is an excellent plan to retain the wheat bran on account of its laxative qualities. These ground grains may be mixed in about equal proportion by weight. Add also, unless fed separately, finely ground alfalfa or clover, a level teaspoonful of salt to each dry quart of mash, and for the best egg yield 20 to 25 per cent of beef scraps and bone meal in the proportion of 5 per cent.

A sick fowl is very much like a sick person—the appetite is poor, and the system weakened. The physician in charge of a person would at once stipulate what the diet should be, and so it ought to be in the case of ailing poultry. Feeding whole grain to sick fowls is dangerous from the fact that, owing to the enfeebled condition of the fowl, it is unable to properly digest the food; if the crop is full, give no food whatever until it is empty. Then mix up light mashes, like, for instance, bran and oatmeal scalded with milk. If the fowl is too sick to help itself, beat up a newly-laid egg with two tablespoonfuls of milk and give half of this at night and the other half in the morning. After two days, should the bird be recovering, increase to twice the quantity. As soon as the fowl is able to eat alone, give some bread crust scalded with milk, and after the bird is able to eat of this add a little hemp seed mixed with some good wheat. Give only a little at a time, just what they will eat up clean. Keep fresh water and grit constantly before them.



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CREAM of the DAIRY NEWS

QUIETNESS IN MILKING BARN.

Like many dairy subjects, the question of quietness in the milking barn during milking hours has its opposing supporters. On the one side you hear the argument that during milking time the cow should be entertained with soothing song and music. Some go so far as to install victrolas in their milking barns. On the other side you hear that the barn at that time should be a place of absolute peace and quiet. Let no sound be heard to draw the cow's attention from that mysterious process of milk manufacture save the quiet rumination of the herd and the sound of the regular streams of milk as they fill the milk pail.

Personally I am not in favor of converting the milking barn into a conservatory of music, especially if the program is to be furnished by milkers, who become so absorbed in their yodeling and humming that with them milking becomes a secondary consideration, and the cow soon loses patience, and will not give down her milk readily. Neither do I believe the investment in musical instruments necessary. On the other hand, if I should enter a barn at milking time where deathly silence prevails, although a number of milkers are at work, I should be inclined to believe that something was wrong, and I would not be at all surprised to see a milker suddenly rise with the uplifted milkstool, for it has been my experience with milkers that those who sulked about the barn with never a word to say were generally out of sympathy with their work, and therefore the first to use the milkstool. I maintain that you cannot and should not keep a cheerful and contented milker absolutely quiet.

But where are you going to draw the line, if noise aggravates, and silence is monotonous and breeds discontent? Let each cow have her name. Then put the man at some work other than milking, who does not take kindly enough to his job or to his string of cows to call each one by name, to bestow occasional (friendly) pats, and to ask her to step over and put her foot back. Let the milking hours be a pleasant event for both the cow and milker. When the two get to a point where they have formed a mutual friendship you have reached the ideal condition. I doubt whether or not the milker can reach that point either by noisy singing or by noiselessly sulking about his work.—H. E. Dvorachek, Animal Husbandry Department, Colorado Agricultural College.

RICHNESS IN CREAM.

The most important factor controlling the richness in cream is the cream screw in the separator, but even when that is adjusted properly there will be some variations in the percentage of fat in the cream. Ordinarily in winter and when cows are more nearly dry they are likely to give richer milk than when fresh and on June pasture. Accordingly, cream for the winter will at times show a variation of about 7 per cent over that produced during the summer months.

Not running a separator at uniform speed will also affect the cream, because the slower the separator bowl rotates it will affect the cream.

If too much skim milk or water is used in flushing out the bowl after each time the separator is used the



cream will be thinner. Use no more than just necessary to free the bowl from cream.

Sometimes the skim milk or the cream becomes clogged, interfering with the free passage of either cream or the skim milk through their respective openings. These outlets should be examined frequently.

FEEDING DRY COWS.

During the eight or ten weeks that cows go dry their food should be chiefly roughage. A daily allowance of two pounds of bran or oats, or a mixture of two parts each of bran and oats and one part of linseed meal or corn oilmeal, makes a proper feed for a cow near calving.

Some roots, cabbage, pumpkins or squashes are very good. Highly carbonaceous roughage, such as straw and corn stalks, is not good at this particular time. Such feeds, with cold water, cold drafts or lying out at night on damp or frozen ground, are the chief causes of caked udder or garget.—Professor T. L. Haecker, Minnesota Station.

MAKE DOLLARS IN DAIRYING.

"To become skillful and successful in the care, feeding, selecting and breeding of dairy cows means to be successful in the business of dairying," is a statement made by George C. Humphrey of the University of Wisconsin.

To show that there is a vast difference in the profit producing capabilities of dairy animals, Mr. Humphrey cites the records of three different classes of cows found in the university herd. One lot averaged 426.9 pounds of butter fat per year, another 301.8 pounds, and a third 195.8 pounds. The return over the feed cost for the best producers was \$70.64 per year per cow, the second \$42.18, and the last \$19.01. Although each group required about the same care and feed, the total production and profit varied widely.

In urging that greater effort be made to care for cows in the best possible manner, to feed them better rations, to improve their individuality and to breed to insure a large number of offspring which would develop into profitable cows, Mr. Humphrey offers the following suggestions for the care of cows during the winter months: "Feed cows daily one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced, 25 to 40 pounds corn silage, and whatever clover or alfalfa hay they will eat. Do not keep them out in the cold for a longer time than they appear to enjoy such an outing. Allow them to have water which is not colder than that from a deep well. Keep them in clean, well lighted, properly ventilated stables."

DAIRY CLEANLINESS.

In the dairy clean all utensils as soon as possible after using them. The longer they remain without being cleaned the more time will be required to do the work.

CATTLEMEN MOST PROSPEROUS.

Why is it that cattlemen usually are the most prosperous farmers? W. A. Cochel, chief animal husbandman at the Kansas Agricultural College, in addressing the state farmers' institute at Manhattan, Kas., said that it is because they are growing more corn, more oats, and more hay to the acre than the men who grow grain only. It is not necessarily because they are making a big profit on their beef.

Why is it that they are getting better yields of corn and oats than the men who are putting in all of their time on grain crops? It is because they are building up the fertility of their farms, the professor told the farmers. Cattle form a market for waste products of grain farming. The wheat farmer often burns straw. The beef farmer feeds it, and thus puts his straw on the market and also increases the fertility of his land. Professor Cochel urged the growing of more live stock.

"There has been a consistent, steady advance in the price of beef for the last forty years," Professor Cochel said. There is nothing that we can foresee which indicates that beef will be any cheaper in the future than it is at present.

WINTER REMINDERS.

Cover all the exposed water pipes with long manure or straw where protection against freezing is necessary. Box the pipes which lead from the well to the water storage tanks and fill in about them with sawdust or other protecting material. See that the entire water system is in perfect working order and properly protected from the cold.

Cut up the trees felled last summer into suitable lengths for the grate. The comforts of a log fire will now be most appreciated. If the ice-house still needs repairs, get it into shape immediately, for it is sometimes advisable to harvest the first ice rather than wait for the second crop, which is often of a poorer quality.

Save all the manure possible during the winter, and if there is not a covered place under which to store it, care it out upon the fields. Spring work can be added at this season by cleaning up all the fields and plowing those unoccupied early in the month. Stumps of cabbage and other crops, as well as corn stubble, should not be plowed down, but collected and burned to destroy the insects that make their homes in and about such rubbish.

During the winter months the work with the live stock is devoted principally to converting the winter supply of grain and forage crops into beef, pork, mutton, and milk and its products. To obtain the greatest profits each individual animal must be studied separately and its particular needs supplied. Keep the cattle in good condition by giving them warm apartments, well balanced rations, suitable bedding, and plenty of clear, unchilled water. On mild, sunny days allow the cows the freedom of the barnyard for a few hours.

Pork cannot be made economically in cold weather, so the hogs should be well fattened before the holidays. Rations in which corn and roots predominate tend to give the best results. Warm, comfortable pens are cheaper than feed in keeping up the animal heat. Put the sheep in their

permanent winter quarters. Give them roots cut fine with their other foods and see that they have free access to water. If not already done, select the best stock for breeding purposes.

As icy weather approaches, have the caulks on the horses' shoes well sharpened. From now on the animals must be blanketed warmly to preserve their health. Begin feeding the horses cut hay or straw to which bran and corn meal in equal parts should be added and slightly moistened.

THE DAIRY HERD BULL.

There is nothing connected with the establishment and maintenance of a profitable dairy herd of more importance than the selection of the sire, and there is no detail more often overlooked by the average dairy farmer. A great many dairymen persist in using a scrub or grade sire rather than pay a few dollars more for a bull that can transmit desirable qualities to his offspring. This is very poor economy, as every skillful breeder knows. The thing that most of all distinguishes the skillful breeder from the unskillful is the care he exercises in the selection of sires.

BUTTER AND SOIL.

Of all products sold from the farm butter takes the least fertility and restores the greatest amount to the farm, and it is well known that the most fertile sections of the country are those where dairying is carried on.

LAMB FEEDING.

Losses in the Feed Lot.

A small percentage of loss in lambs in the feed lots is to be expected, but this loss in some instances is far greater than it should be. When range lambs are placed on a fattening ration the change of feed is so sudden that dietetic disturbances cause a general disorder and several dead sheep are found in the pens each morning. This invariably leads to the suspicion that they are dying of some infectious disease.

In some cases the ration is not well balanced to secure the best gains and the conditions of care and handling might be better, but these things will account for only a nominal loss.

The change from grass to alfalfa, corn, barley, molasses and straw, ensilage, etc., must be made gradually and herein lies the secret of the heavy losses of lambs in the feed lots in the early fall. The desire to get the lambs on a fattening ration as early as possible and failing to appreciate the danger of too heavy feeding and change of ration has helped to make lamb feeding an unprofitable business in some instances. A sudden change of feed or over-feeding, must be guarded against in the domestic animals; especially is this true with the horse and sheep.—H. Glover, Colorado Agricultural College, Fort Collins, Colo.

Do not attempt to churn poor or thin cream at a low temperature, or there will be trouble.

Much of the value of butter and cheese depends upon the quality of the milk from which they are made.



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CALVES AND COST OF LIVING.

ing, his sole aim being to point out the evil, leaving it to the farmer to work out his own salvation, yet he knows from experience that there are methods of feeding calves that will bring the desired results. He knows that healthy, hardy calves—prime winners in fact—may be raised practically without the use of milk. There are substitutes for whole milk on the market that may be obtained from reliable dealers, with which the calf can be raised at practically one-half the cost of feeding milk.

If this article touches a responsive chord in the mind of any readers of this periodical, the writer suggests that the columns of this paper be used as a round table, where this very urgent national problem be discussed.

Finding the cause constitutes half the cure.

Have we not here found at least a part of the cause of the high cost of living, reduced to its lowest terms?

BREEDING FOR SEX.

It is a well known fact that the female young is the result of early conception and male of later. This brings us to a point in dairy breeding. If you wish a heifer calf (with a strongly feminine form) allow a single bull service just as early in heat as female will allow. If you mate in the middle of heat, the result is a question. Mate a heavy milker with a vigorous bull at end of heat and a bull calf will result. A bull in extreme heavy service will sire more females than males. The same rule applies equally to horses, sheep, goats and the human family.—C. E. Zwickley, Ohio.

DIVERSIFY THE STOCK.

While the writer does not recommend any particular method of feed-

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Weekly Market Report

Cattle Active and 10c to 15c Higher
—Offerings of Hogs Very Large.

CATTLE—Offerings of beef steers moderate and mainly of medium to good grade steers, and there was only a small proportion of the latter kind. While the market opened up on a rather slow basis and a few weak spots were reported, most of these being early in the session. As the day wore on the feeling became stronger. Because of the fact that the supply was small sellers asked higher prices and in most cases they got them. The big end of the steers sold on a strong to a dime higher basis, and extremes were higher. The top was \$8.65 and bulk went at \$7@8.10. There was a good clearance.

Supply of cows and heifers was moderate, but market was very uneven and particularly so in the case of the latter kinds. Specialties in the heifer line, such as the choice to prime light grades, were wanted by a few of the packers and some butchers, but even then the "going" was none too good. The early trade in heifers was on a strong to shade higher basis.

Trade in medium to best grades of cows were also irregular. In places, market was strong and prices looked a shade better. On the other hand, there were spots where values could not be called steady, and some of the cows that generally sell between \$5 and \$6 were unevenly lower. Canners got a good strong market and sold mostly a dime higher.

Feeders enjoyed a slightly heavier demand than stockers, although the latter came in for their share of attention. Prices on the bulk of the disposals looked strong and in some cases advances of 10@15c moved a few loads. There were feeders that made \$7 or went above, but a great many cleared in a range of \$6.50@6.85. Stock steers sold largely at \$5.50@6.50. There was a fair demand for stock heifers, and it took good strong prices to secure them. Stock-heifers sold as high as \$6.50 and a few loads went at \$5.75@6.25.

While the big end of the run was out of canner territory, yet there were a few loads of Texas steers on hand. There was a good demand for the steer offering, which included in addition to the Texans a good sprinkling out of canner territory. Texas steers sold in a steady market at \$7.10, and this was the top.

HOGS—Offerings were very large and near the 20,000 mark. The arrivals included a goodly lot of Southern pigs and lights. The big supply was met by an equally as large a demand and the market opened active with prices on a 5@10c higher basis, and later in the day were fully a dime higher. Two loads brought \$8.45, which was the top of the market and 15c higher than the top of Saturday and a dime higher than the top on and other Western market and 30c higher than the top in Kansas City. The bulk of the good hogs went at \$8.10@8.85.

Smoother hogs with a little weight, 200 pounds or more, found sale at \$8.30 and better and most of them went to shippers and city butchers, but still the two loads at the top of the market were purchased by one of the local packers. Mixed and plain grades went largely at \$7.90@8.25 and packers secured most of them. Packers paid \$7.50@7.80 for the rough throw-out hogs.

Pigs and lights were plentiful and, while the better classes found ready sale at prices that were slightly higher, a great many pigs and lights

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO. AT ST. LOUIS

We sold the first, last and only load of cattle that went over the scales at this market during the calendar year just ended at \$10.00 per cwt.

They averaged 1222 pounds; were marketed by A. B. Hensley, of Montgomery County, Mo., and hold the 1913 record.

If you care to investigate you will find that our average hog sales for 1913 are 6½c per cwt. over the general average at the Yards. There must be some reason. Look it up, Mr. Shipper, it might be to your interest to know just why.

The National Won First Place in Volume of Business at the St. Louis Market in 1913

By First Place we mean that we sold more car loads of Cattle, Hogs and Sheep than any other commission house doing business at National Stock Yards, Illinois.

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK COM. CO.,

By M. A. BRIGHT, President and Manager.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

THE RAFFERTY LIVE STOCK COM. CO.

Wish to announce that beginning the first day of January, 1914, we have associated with us as office manager Frank L. Ayers, Marshall, Saline County, Missouri, one of Saline County's best-known men, and who extends to his many friends a cordial welcome to our office.

Our Company has added to the force other splendid young men from the State of Missouri, in the capacity of yard men, who will look carefully after the interests of their many friends. Our services for 1914 cannot be excelled at the National Stock Yards.

We extend greetings to all.

sold on a steady basis and the poorer grades were even lower.

SHEEP—A right good supply was received and, besides some native and Southwest offerings, there was a good number of Colorado lambs offered, also some Western lambs fed in Missouri and Iowa. The arrivals also contained several cars of fed yearlings, but this branch of the trade was in a rather quiet condition. In a general way good, fat sheep and lambs sold steady and others were 10@15c lower.

The best of the lambs from Colorado brought \$8.30, which is as high as any lambs have sold here this fall. Others brought \$8.90, while the best of the native and Western lambs sold at \$8@8.25 and the fair offerings at \$7.50@8 and the culls and poor grades in general at \$6.50@7.25. Yearlings seemed to be in poor demand and it was late in the day before many of them had been sold. They went at \$6.25@6.85.

Best fat sheep went to the slaughterers at \$5.25@5.50, while some that were not fat found sale around \$5. Choppers and good stockers were going at \$3.75@4.25, canners and plain stockers at \$2.50@3.50 and bucks at \$4@4.25.

HORSES AND MULES.

HORSES—A record-breaking run arrived, in fact, the largest run was estimated to arrive that has been seen at the yards since January 19, 1912, about two years back. About 2700 head were scheduled to arrive, and from all indications this supply was not in excess of the demand, as there was a much livelier trade in evidence than there has been at this market since the latter part of last fall, and prices ruled steady.

Heavy draft, extra.....\$210@250
Heavy draft, good to choice. 175@200
Eastern chunks, ex. quality.. 160@200
Eastern chunks, plain..... 100@135
Southern horses, ex. quality. 125@150
Southern horses, plain..... 50@ 75
Choice drivers, with speed.. 175@275
Saddlers..... 150@250
Plugs 5@ 20

MULES—There was a large supply and a better trade resulted. There were many buyers on hand at an early hour and from all indications they meant business, as they were buying their supply at the right

prices and the market in general possessed a good, active tone. Buyers wanted the good, fat kinds of quality cotton mules and these were the ones that brought the good prices.

16 to 16½ hands.....\$160@230
15 to 15½ hands..... 100@225
14 to 14½ hands..... 60@140
12 to 13½ hands..... 50@120
Plugs 20@ 70

RE-STOCKING THE HERD.

Farmers who have lost all or part of their hogs from cholera are asking for advice as to the best way of restocking their herds. In this connection there are a number of things to be kept in mind. All hogs that pass through an outbreak of cholera can be regarded as being permanently immune, especially if they showed symptoms of the disease. However, only a small portion of a herd will survive an outbreak, unless the serum treatment is employed. In herds treated with serum, provided there were undoubted cases of cholera present, all hogs surviving can be reasonably regarded as being immune. Close association with sick hogs at the time of treatment is very essential.

Where it is desired to bring new hogs into the herd, they should be vaccinated before or at the time they are placed on the infected premises. Some breeders are selling brood sows and boars guaranteed immune to

cholera. Where such stock is obtained from reliable parties, no further treatment should be necessary. When immune stock cannot be purchased, arrangements should be made to have the serum-virus (double) treatment given, either before or at the time the hogs are placed in the infected pens, or yards. In such cases the serum only (single) method of treatment is not sufficient, owing to the uncertainty of the treated hogs actually getting infection from the premises at the time of treatment. The serum will afford a temporary protection, but after a while the hogs will again be susceptible to cholera. There is no way of telling whether a hog is immune to cholera or not without actually exposing it to the disease in some way.

Pigs from immune sows will inherit a certain amount of immunity from their mothers, enough to protect them from cholera for a variable period after birth. When the pigs are about a month old, it would be well to give them a small dose of serum, 10 to 15 cc., this to be followed by the serum-virus (double) treatment when they have been weaned and weigh from 40 to 50 pounds. The double treatment given earlier does no harm to the pigs, but the immunity given very young pigs is not always lasting. By waiting until the pigs are older, permanent immunity will be practically assured by the double treatment.—H. Preston Hoskins, Minnesota University.

Horticulture

WINTER PRUNING OF FRUIT TREES.

The average farmer and fruit grower has very little conception of the proper pruning of fruit trees. It is generally done at any time during the winter season when the tree is dormant. If no time is at hand, it is delayed for another year. This system of pruning is disastrous. The fruit trees should be regularly pruned regardless of the amount of pruning required. If pruning is done every year the tree will get into the habit of producing a certain amount of wood and fruit and there is little occasion for severe pruning. If the pruning during the first three or four years of an orchard after planting is properly performed, there will subsequently be little need for removing large branches. The pruning will then consist merely in the removal of superfluous shoots or branches that interlace and this kind of pruning does not upset or disturb the growth and fruiting habits of the tree.

Winter pruning should be delayed until March or until after cold weather has passed. Pruning during December and January is often disastrous in eastern Colorado as the wounds are apt to crack from the cold and thus make a lodging place for diseases. Further, the wounds made at this time will not heal over so rapidly, while if pruning is done late in the season the wound will not crack and will heal over as soon as growth starts. If the removal of large branches is necessary, the wounds should be painted, using common thick, white paint. Severe pruning in the winter also tends to increase and encourage the growth of water sprouts.—E. P. Sandsten, Colorado Agricultural College.

THE STRAWBERRY IN ILLINOIS.

Some of the best varieties of strawberries not only for this state but for other localities have been originated in Illinois. Years ago George W. Endicott originated a strawberry which was called The Endicott; John McCaffrey, the Cobden Queen; B. C. Warfield gave us the Warfield which has been grown very extensively all over the northern half of the United States. When Rev. J. R. Reasoner originated the Senator Dunlap he produced the best all round berry that Illinois has ever had and it is today planted more extensively in the northern half of the United States than all other varieties combined.

I believe that Southern Illinois comes nearer being an ideal strawberry country than any other, and in that section the industry has grown to great proportions. There strawberries grow to perfection in the matted row and with ordinary culture on ordinary soil will yield crops that are as good as those grown farther north or south under the most intensive methods. I am not, however, a believer in the careless hap-hazard manner of growing strawberries. I believe in thoroughness in cultivation and fertilization and in the use of high grade plants. I believe in having a thorough system in all the work pertaining to strawberry growing and in following that system in a businesslike way. This is necessary in order to be successful.

It has been demonstrated that strawberries will grow in most any kind of soil and yield good returns, but there are some soils better than others. Good, rich loamy soil, well drained, is the best.

It is a mistake to plant on land

that is so low and wet that water will stand during rainy times and drown out the plants. Another mistake is to plant on ground where during the winter. It is well to plant early varieties on high land so that freezing will heave the plants out late frosts will not injure the blossoms or berries. It is a well known fact that there will be frost in low places and valleys when there will be none on higher ground. This is a good thing to observe in planting early varieties and is also well to take into consideration in some of the mid-season varieties.

With late varieties it is different. The late varieties usually do best on low ground in small bottoms or valleys. These varieties bloom late, usually after all danger of frost is past. They do not begin to ripen until after most of the early varieties are gone. During a dry season low land becomes very valuable for late berries. It contains moisture and will mature a good crop when high land will have become very dry and the crop a failure for the want of moisture which is in good supply on low land.—W. W. Thomas, Anna, Ill., to Horticulturists at U. of I.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN NOTES.

January 8.

The Spencer type of sweet peas are among the most attractive.

Sweet peas like a loamy top soil underlaid with a well-drained clay subsoil.

Local farmers' clubs may be organized to promote horticultural interests as well as for many other purposes.

Pack fruit honestly from top to bottom, and put your name or trademark on it, in establishing a permanent market.

Better make the small apples into cider or vinegar or feed them to pigs, rather than try to market them with good fruit.

When planting an orchard, set varieties to insure proper pollination. Every eighth row set to the proper variety will usually be enough to insure pollination.

Some of the fall-bearing strawberries are becoming of value. A few varieties bear well in autumn, especially if the flowers are kept picked in the spring, forcing them to fruit in autumn.

Don't grow more apple trees than can be taken care of well. If the fruit is to be sold, two or three good varieties, well cared for, are more salable than a few trees of many varieties.—LeRoy Cady, Associate Horticulturist, University Farm, St. Paul.

LESSONS FROM THE DROUGHT.

"In such a dry season as last summer," said Dr. T. J. Burrill to-day to the State Horticultural Society, "there is proportionately much less of the small rainfall which is actually available to plants, while it is well understood that more than common is needed when the air is unduly wanting in humidity. A light shower falling upon very dry ground merely moistens the surface and this water is quickly lost by evaporation, without perhaps the slightest benefit to plants whose roots lie below the soil layer penetrated. The direct loss from the soil is also greater where quick evaporation is favored than it is during arid conditions, while plants for similar reasons demand a greater supply. It is of therefore difficult to

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see that five inches of rainfall is less than one-third as effective for plant use as are fifteen inches during the season of greater need, and to the deficiency shown by the weather reports we must add this other shrinkage which cannot be expressed in mathematical terms."

"Though the corn crop in the drouth area," again said Dr. Burrill, "suffered decidedly, the average yield being little more than half the usual amount, the reduction was by no means everywhere equal. On adjoining farms with natural conditions practically identical the difference across the fence line or over the road was frequently remarkable the season through, showing the wonderful difference between good and bad management. A part of this no doubt was due to the handling of the land before the seed was planted and there was something in the seed itself, but a greater part was evidently due to the amount and kind of surface cultivation while the crop was developing. Where from the beginning a pulverizer of one kind or another was kept efficiently going a crop was produced in spite of the drouth, and the reverse was plainly apparent where a continuous dust mulch was lacking."

WARNING AGAINST THE USE OF SECOND-HAND POTATO SACKS.

The Department of Agriculture has issued a special caution to all American potato growers against the use of any second-hand British or European potato sacks unless such sacks have been thoroughly sterilized since they had contained or come in contact with foreign potatoes.

The reason for this is that recent inspections have furnished ample evidence of the presence of a number of the most serious potato diseases among importations of that staple from Europe. These include the late blight disease, silver scurf, both dry and soft rots, common scab, and the powdery scab.

The germs of these diseases, the specialists find, may be, and undoubtedly are, carried in the sacks in which potatoes have been imported from Europe. The sacks therefore provide a source of infection to American grown potatoes packed in them.

It appears that there is a considerable trade in such second-hand foreign potato sacks between dealers located chiefly at the Atlantic ports of entry to the United States, and especially in New York, and potato growers of the Eastern states.

In some instances, entire shipments from the great potato districts of Maine to New York City have been made in foreign, second-hand sacks.

Even though none of the imported potatoes themselves were used for seed purposes, which is not the case, these diseases would none the less surely, but more insidiously, be introduced and spread through this traf-

SEED CORN—Reid's Yellow Dent SEED OATS—New Khersen Oats

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fic in second-hand potato sacks is now conducted.

Farmers should require dealers to guarantee that the sacks have been sterilized. Purchasers of seed potatoes should specify that the seed came in new sacks or sterilized second-hand sacks. Dealers can sterilize these sacks before offering them for sale by placing the empty sacks in tight containers in which live steam should be injected for about an hour. Purchasers of second-hand sacks can protect themselves by following the same procedure or by boiling them for two or three hours in any available vessel. Unless these precautions are taken the use of new sacks exclusively is recommended.

SOIL BLOWING.

It is the way the soil has been handled in the blown out areas of western Kansas, rather than the character of the soil, that is largely responsible for the damage done by wind every year in that section. If the land were kept rough or corrugated, blowing largely could be prevented, said W. M. Jardine, dean of agriculture at the Kansas Agricultural College, to several hundred farmers who came to attend the state institute. Dean Jardine told the farmers of the western counties they must give more attention to the prevention of soil blowing, and assured them of the co-operation of the state experiment stations.

"In many instances," said Dean Jardine, "land has been plowed for years with a disc plow, to a depth not exceeding three to five inches. Sometimes the disc harrow was the only instrument used in preparing the seed-bed for wheat. Straw has been burned annually. Such land, of course, is soon in very poor physical condition, and under such conditions wind storms of twenty miles an hour have been known to do a great deal of damage.

"Keep the surface rough, or corrugated, if you wish to prevent blowing. The disc harrow pulverizes the ground too much. It is better to use a cultivator or a spring tooth harrow in sections where there is danger of the soil blowing badly. Listed ground blows very little if the listing is done at right angles to the direction of the prevailing winds. Manure, straw or trash furnishes effective protection when spread upon the ground uniformly. The experiment stations in Western Kansas succeeded in checking the blowing out of fields of wheat by planting the wheat deeper than usual, so that the ground was left furrowed after drilling."

The Pig Pen

GILTS FOR BREEDERS.

In selecting gilts for breeders take them from the largest litters. You will find that by careful selection the size of the litters may be greatly increased. Always keep the mature sows that have proved their value as breeders of large litters.

Naturally some gilts must be kept for breeders, but the mature sow is more reliable, as she has more milk and produces larger, even and stronger litters. Every extra pig adds to your profit, and you should breed for as large litters as possible.

FARM BACON AND HAM.

Cold weather is now here and the time for the butchering and curing of the year's supply of meat is at hand. A few suggestions along this line, then, may not come amiss to the farmer seeking the easiest and best way to produce the ham and bacon the Missouri farmer is so justly famed for.

After the hogs are fat, select any day in November, December or January, when the weather is clear and the wind from the north or north-west, with the thermometer registering below 35 degrees F. at sunrise. Have the water hot and scald as soon as the hogs are dead. Hang up and remove the entrails as soon as they are cleaned. Cut up the carcass as soon as it is through dripping. Saw or split the back bone. Let it and the spare rib remain on the side, and make them as long as you can. Leave the hams and shoulders small.

To a half bushel of fine salt add a half pound of pulverized saltpeter, one pound finely ground black pepper, four pounds brown sugar; mix thoroughly. Rub the ham with this mixture. Pack in a box, skin down. —College Farmer.

HOG CHOLERA NOTES.

Cholera has made its appearance in more than sixty counties in Minnesota. Almost 900 hogs have been used at the State Serum Plant, University Farm, in the production and testing of serum.

Reports recently received concerning results of the vaccination of three lots of hogs early in the summer indicate that 1,148 hogs were treated with station serum, the serum virus (double) method being used, by veterinarians of the State Live Stock Sanitary Board, without a single case of cholera developing.

What appear to be some rather authentic figures gathered in Yellow Medicine County show that about 70 per cent of the hogs were saved in herds where serum was used, the serum coming from several sources, whereas in herds where no serum was used or where some other treatment was employed, about 83 per cent of the hogs died.

If the hog raisers of Minnesota could be assured of an adequate supply of serum, there is no reason why this state should not rapidly push forward into the front ranks as a pork-producing state.

More drastic laws should be enacted, and then rigidly enforced, compelling hog owners to properly dispose of the carcasses of hogs dead from cholera, and to strictly observe the quarantine regulations issued by the State Live Stock Sanitary Board. —H. Preston Hoskins, Assistant Veterinarian, University Farm, St. Paul.

and Aberdeen Angus. We breed them large & smooth. Our friends made them famous. J. P. Vissering, Box 9, Alton, Ill.

The Shepherd

THE SHROPSHIRE.

Professor Charles F. Plumb, of Columbus, Ohio, is an eminent judge of live stock and the author of a good book on "Types and Breeds of Farm Animals," published by Ginn & Company, of Boston, Mass. In the volume he speaks of the Shropshire breed of sheep, in part, as follows:

The fecundity of Shropshire sheep is notable. The ewes of this breed have long been noted for the number of lambs they will produce. A ewe owned by Mr. Pochin, at Leicester, England, dropped five lambs in 1882, four in 1883, and four in 1884. A writer in the English Agricultural Gazette, in 1879, reports that in 1877 he had 125 ewes suckle 194 lambs. In 1878 he had 120 suckle 176, and in 1879 he had 124 suckle 191.

Mr. Alfred Mansell, secretary of the English Shropshire Society, states that 150 to 175 lambs per 100 is the usual average, and that 11,666 ewes in 1896 reared 168 lambs per 100 ewes. In a study of 23,037 Shropshires recorded in the American Shropshire Flock Book, the author found 13,659, or 59.2 per cent, of single birth; 9,053, or 39.2 per cent, registered as twins and 315, or 1.3 per cent, as

triplets; this record covered the ten years 1890 to 1899.

The Shropshire as a grazing sheep ranks but fair. It is especially adapted to regions where the pastures are superior, but it is not so well adapted to hilly land, nor to sparse pasturage, as the Merino, Southdown, or Cheviot. It is distinctly suited to the corn belt of America, where it is most abundant. It is well suited to the better Canadian pastures, and in New England satisfactory results have been secured.

The early maturing qualities of the Shropshires are pronounced, ranking in the first class. Lambs at four months old will weigh 40 pounds, and at twelve months old weigh over 100 pounds. Wallace gives 20 to 22 pounds per quarter as the dead weight at twelve months old.

The early-maturing and easy-fat-tening character of the breed, or its cross or grade, is what makes it so popular among feeders. Further, for years dark-faced mutton has been more popular in the market than the white faced.

The Shropshire as wool producer ranks very well. The average fleece of unwashed wool will probably not much exceed eight pounds. Wallace gives 7 or 8 pounds as a good average weight for the fleece of an ordinary ewe flock, while Professor Thomas Shaw gives 9 to 10 pounds

for the ewes and 12 to 15 pounds for the rams, as the average of a good flock.

The staple of the Shropshire is rather compact, of better than the medium quality, and in good specimens is of superior fineness and crimp, and is about 3½ inches long, distinctly longer than the Southdown, but shorter than the Oxford or Hampshire. When the fleece is opened, it frequently shows considerable oil of a medium wool, and has a most attractive fiber, and a good specimen of Shropshire should be well covered with wool about the belly and down the knee and hock.

FEEDING YOUNG LAMBS.

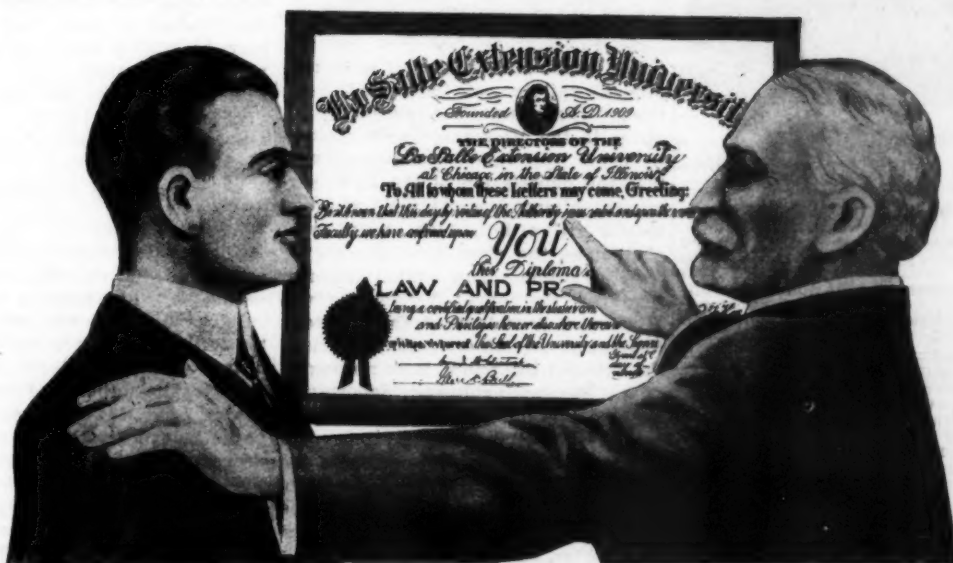
The lambs should be taught to eat bran, oats, cabbage or sliced turnips as quickly as possible, in order to stimulate growth and prepare them for the early market or for exhibition.

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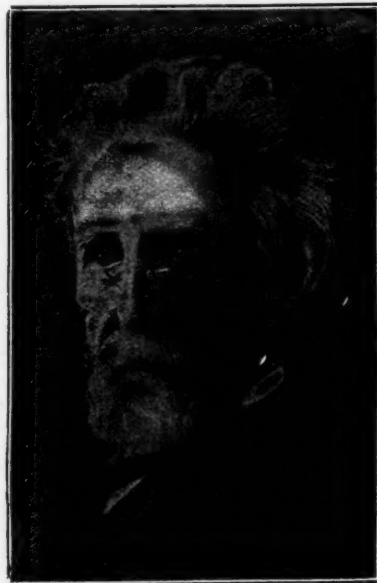
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The dropping by the 'Frisco road of 400 telegraphers who will be replaced by telephone operatives is a forcible reminder of how employment in our age is at the mercy of invention. It makes far more difficult the problem of vocational training.

Statistics issued by the bureau of way news and statistics show that the United States led in the matter of total amount of railroad construction during the year 1911, when the total amount of new railroads constructed in the world was 17,151 miles, of which 5,394 miles were built in the United States.

The dancing craze has brought up once more the question of exercise for middle-aged people and both sides have been taken with fervor. The professional strong man, Sandow, is quoted as saying that golf is too

severe for men who come to it late, and recommending a week-end of complete rest rather than exercise for people of years who feel run down. Perhaps that is the safer side to take if one must generalize, but generalizations upon such a question are very difficult. Age is not properly to be measured in years, but in the actual condition of the individual; so great are the effects of heredity, habits, environment, etc., that a man of 60 and one of 40 may be contemporaries.

The first tangible demonstration that the new tariff is a "competitive" tariff, as Mr. Underwood declared, comes in the success of mills in Wales in securing orders for 40,000 tons of tin plate for delivery to the canning industries of the Pacific coast. Under the new rates, Welsh tin plate carried by the water route can find a market in that region owing to the fact that the American mills ship by rail across the continent. Hitherto the rates were high enough to enable the tin plate makers of the Pittsburgh district to monopolize the Pacific coast market in spite of the handicap of the long and expensive railroad haul. After the opening of the Panama canal, the eastern tin plate mills may again be able to do business on the Pacific coast at a profit. Meanwhile the canneries of that section are being benefited by lower prices for tin plate, thanks to the competition now set up.

The accidental killing of scores of miners' children at Calumet has attracted the country's attention to the strike in the Michigan copper district in much the same sensational way that the deportation of the mill operatives' children brought the Lawrence textile strike into high relief and challenged the close attention of the general public. The violent deportation from the copper district of Chas. H. Moyer, president of the Western Federation of Miners, only increases the interest the public is beginning to feel. For an arbitrary deportation such as this one is clearly beyond the sanction of the law. The intense bitterness between the two parties in the mining region, indicated by the refusal of the stricken miners' families to accept money from the fund raised by public subscription and largely contributed by men regarded by the miners as leagued with the mine owners, may be an inevitable accompaniment of labor wars of this character, but it is none the less deplorable and ominous from the public point of view.

The outcome of the London conference on promoting safety at sea was pretty much what had been looked for—a compromise aimed at accomplishing as much as possible without much expense to the shipping interests.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

Every farmer needs a first-class up-to-date farm journal—the kind we are publishing—to help him in his endeavor to do better farming. In order to publish a valuable, helpful paper the publisher must have the hearty co-operation of the reader not only as a subscriber but as a friend who always says a good word for his favorite paper and who will tell his neighbors the measure of his success through its columns. We desire the help and co-operation of everyone who reads this journal, in every possible way, and the first and most important is a paid up subscription. Start the new year by sending in your subscription and the names of your neighbors for samples.

THE COST OF LIVING.

It has been said that the pure food law has operated to increase prices and that it is one of the reasons for the high cost of living. This is not so. The pure food law has increased food values, but not food prices. It is true that spices which five years ago could be bought for 15 cents a pound now sell for 25 cents a pound; maple syrup which formerly sold for 60 cents a gallon is now worth \$1.25 a gallon; 10-cent flavoring extracts have been replaced by 25-cent products. But this increase in price does not mean that the consumer is paying more for his foodstuffs than formerly. It is more economical to buy pure spices at 25 cents a pound than spices containing 50 per cent of ground olive stones, coconut shells and sawdust at 15 cents a pound.

To those who love the flavor of maple syrup, the genuine product at \$1.25 a gallon is far more satisfactory than an artificial product at half the price, and the housewife who pays 25 cents for a bottle of vanilla instead of 10 cents for a worthless imitation is actually saving money and reducing the cost of living instead of increasing it, for the bottle of today will go five times as far as that of former days and at the same time be much more satisfactory. The price of the great food staples—flour, rice, corn, beef and sugar—is absolutely uninfluenced by pure food laws. They may be higher today and lower tomorrow, but their cost to the consumer depends on the available supply, influenced by the expense of preparation and transportation.

IN SEARCH OF HEALTH.

The public believes that every disease has its remedy, and in the search for that remedy hundreds of cults have sprung up. One man pins his faith to minute doses of powerful drugs; another walks barefoot over wet grass; another eats raw fruit and grain; one is confident that mud baths induce health, and still another urges us to chew each mouthful of food at least thirty times before swallowing. No doubt every one of these "cures" is of some benefit to some form of disease. The mistake of followers of the treatments is in thinking their particular remedy is a cure-all for every malady. There are no universal remedies. Every type of disease must receive special attention and be treated in the way long experience and study has taught is best adapted to the case. Certain ills respond quickly to drugs the virtues of which are sometimes wonderfully effective; others need nothing but fresh air; still others, a change of climate, while a variety of diseases need no drugs and no journeys to the mountains, but are best relieved by simple dieting. And just as the variety of drug preparations is almost beyond the power of the maker to recall and is daily being increased by the chemist and pharmacist, so a great variety of remedies has been brought out that cannot be considered as drugs, but which still possess singular curative properties. Some diseases are best relieved by special foods prepared of materials that do not aggravate the abnormal condition of the patient, but that tend to remove the disturbing cause. Many of these preparations advertised as special foods contain ingredients which are harmful to persons suffering from these diseases. Diabetic foods are supposed to contain gluten in place of starch, yet most of the commercial diabetic flours are by no means pure gluten since they contain considerable quantities of starch.

Some of them are nothing more than whole wheat or Graham flours, and are positively dangerous for diabetic invalids use. They are sold at a high price and their merits are explained in misleading and untruthful advertisements. Food adulteration in no form assumes a more dangerous attitude than when it puts on the garb of medicinal preparations, and poses as a cure for serious diseases. Patients depending on fraudulent diabetic flours would fare better on their ordinary diet, for while they feel secure in consuming breads made from the supposedly starch-free flour, they may be indulging in sufficient starchy food to bring their malady to a speedy and fatal termination.

BUSINESS UPLIFT IS NEAR AT HAND, SAYS REPORT.

A general summary of business conditions prevailing throughout the United States has been compiled by the Committee on Statistics and Standards of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

The report is a summary gathered by a corps of trained experts and reflects the business conditions of all sections of the country as observed on one day, Nov. 29, 1913. The dependability, accuracy and impartiality of the observers has been tested fully in a quarter of a century of experience.

The application of dry-farming principles in Missouri has minimized the suffering naturally consequent on the drought of the past season and crops which otherwise would have been injured were saved to a great extent. Wheat was not injured at all.

The dry-farming principles were put into practice by reason of the campaign of the State Agricultural Department of the University of Missouri, and the activity of the University and other universities of the Central West is being greatly felt throughout the district.

General Conditions—Cattle and sheep industry is fair, but handicapped by the high price of feed. Lumber industry is only fair, and the getting out of railroad ties, which is a big industry in the southeastern section, is just good. Hog cholera has made inroads on the herds. Peaches were in abundance, and apples only moderate. Coal mining varies from moderate to good and zinc mining is poor, owing to the low price of ore. The poultry industry continues good, Missouri leading all the States with a surplus poultry production annually of \$45,000,000.

Throughout the Central West, despite the drought, there is a general feeling of hopefulness for the future. This seems to be partly due to the very fine prospects of the growing winter wheat and to the hope and belief that many of the serious political and economic questions that have created such disturbances in the past are now in a fair way toward solution, in general it must be remembered that the average man in the small town and on the farm is more interested in local business conditions and their outcome than in those large national problems which seem of such dire portent to the large interests and to capital.

As one of the new bank law's severest critics, the New York Times now pays it this compliment: "If the bill was 80 per cent good when Mr. Vanderbilt put his assay mark upon it, and 82½ per cent good when Mr. Schiff gave his opinion, we should suppose it must be rated at about 90 per cent now. That is about as near to attainable perfection as can reasonably be expected of human lawmakers."

NOTES FROM AN OHIO FARM.

By C. D. Lyon.

My vacation of one month is over and again I take up pencil and pad for RURAL WORLD readers. That was a great institute at Olney, Ill., a three-days' meeting, and good attendance at every session. The "side show" institute at Center school house, that was arranged by Friend Agricola with a Lyon as chief attraction, was also a good one, in no way inferior to the big one at Olney, and I think that those small district school house meetings do more good than the larger ones.

My idea of practical institute work is to put two good men in a county, each to be driven from school house to school house by some public spirited man like Agricola, hold about four school house meetings each per day the first three days of the week, then a big round-up meeting at the county seat Friday and Saturday.

From Olney I went down to St. Louis and spent most of two days with the RURAL WORLD management, laying plans for the next year's work; then on to Hickman's Mills to see my sons there, and up to Kansas City and the poultry show.

After a week in Jackson County, I started home, spending another day with RURAL WORLD, and on to Champaign, Ill., to spend a few days with relatives and at the university.

I arrived home Christmas eve, finding all the family well and busily engaged in the usual festivities of the season, glad to get my feet under my own table and to chew on some of the best grub I ever tasted.

What I saw while on my trip will be treated of in later notes, as this time I will not mention any of the important things noted.

We have had hard rains, then snow on Christmas night, not cold, but ideal weather for the season. Stock is in good condition and nearly all the corn is in the cribs.

Hogs are moving in greater numbers than usual at the season, as there was some holding back early on account of price, the holders taking lower prices later on.

More than the usual number of sows have been vied, and should we have favorable weather at farrowing time, the crop of March pigs will be the largest on record.

This condition is found all over the hog-raising districts, and whether it will have any effect on future prices remains to be seen. For my part I do not think it will, as the trusts have repealed the law of supply and demand, and will pay just what they choose for anything they buy.

The packers make more money out of the hogs of the country than the farmers do.

NOTES FROM AN ILLINOIS FARM.

Editor RURAL WORLD: This is New Year's day, and we wish that everybody might be as well off and contented as the average farmer. Very little sunshine or change of temperature for two weeks. It looks now that we shall have roughage to spare, but we shall feed our fodder and poorest hay, and if we have some good hay left it will not be amiss, as our old meadows are badly damaged, and fall-sown grass has made very little growth.

It is our intention to sow timothy and clover, yes, and a little red top, this month, and we shall not wait for the "dark of the moon" either. What think ye all?

We have a mutual fire insurance company, embracing three townships. It is my fortune—good or bad—to be a director and ex-officio agent.

Well, I rode ten miles the other day. Took four applications agree-

gating nearly \$6,000, and my commissions amounted to \$220. How is that for economy?

One well-to-do farmer said: "There's no use in my carrying \$100 on household goods," but his wife said "there is," and that settled it.

One renter was carrying \$75 on household goods and wanted \$175. "Why," said he, "\$75 wouldn't pay for our carpets." (Now, \$75 will pay for every carpet on our floors, and Neighbor Lyon's, too.) He further said that his stove cost \$60. Ours cost \$8 ten years ago, but we are old-fashioned. With the farmer, at least, it is the "cost of high living," for the same labor that it required ten years ago to produce his bread, meat, butter, eggs, potatoes, etc., will produce them now; and what he must buy is little or no higher.

Mutual fire insurance is the thing; but mutual or fraternal life insurance is a flat failure thus far, for I have outlived two companies, and the third can't last much longer, and I am not yet 60. I advise every young man to carry life insurance, whether he has a family or not, and fraternal insurance is cheap for awhile, but don't depend on it entirely; carry some "old line."

We have footed up our books and find that our income for 1913 was about 25 per cent less than for 1912. We expect good crops this year and shall keep the plow going whenever it is not frozen. AGRICOLA.

Olney, Ill.

GOOD ROADS.

By C. D. Lyon.

Winter is a good season to talk about road making, but a poor time to make roads, but we can do the "wind work" now and the road work next summer. I may be wrong, but I think that the national government's plans for good roads are all badly laid, and that the Santa Fe Trail, or the interstate systems proposed are of far less importance to the general public than purely local roads.

It is the roads from the farming districts, east, west, north and south of the market towns that concern the farmer most, the roads over which he hauls his farm produce to market, and while thousands of farmers own automobiles, as a rule the roads called for the automobiles, and the existing fact of their ownership by farmers does not call for good roads simply for the use of the machines.

Where the road drag can be used it is the cheapest and best means toward the end of improved roads in districts where scarcity of material or money makes a permanent hard road impossible, but where in many cases it would seem impossible to get material or money to build a hard road. It is, in fact, an easy thing, and the cheapest thing, to do.

The great Good Roads meetings send the average farmer home with a feeling of sickness at the stomach and weakness in the bank account, especially when he is given a full dose of a road that is to cost \$1,000 per running foot per mile, or \$12,000 for a 12-foot road per mile, but such a road is neither a possibility nor a necessity in any section where land sells at less than \$150 per acre up, and there such roads should be built without delay.

Germany is said to have an over-supply of foresters; so that well-educated men have hard work to secure even inferior positions.

A paid up subscription makes everybody comfortable. You know you can rely on getting a first-class, helpful paper and the publisher knows he can afford to supply it.

ILLITERACY AND IMMORALITY WILL DESTROY GOVERNMENTS.

Editor RURAL WORLD: From the anarchy that exists in Mexico our people may learn some things that will greatly benefit them. From the condition of that country at the present time, we may learn how difficult it will be to maintain a republican form of government among a people who are notorious for their illiteracy, irreligion and immorality. After our country became independent of the mother country and we were about to establish a new and untried form of government, Washington cautioned our people and told them that it would be a difficult matter to maintain a stable government of the kind that they were then trying to establish unless the mass of the people possessed a reasonable amount of knowledge and were moral and religious. Every parent and all school instructors should then try to instill into the minds of the children under their control the fact that illiteracy and any breach of the rules of morality would have a tendency towards the undermining of our government, though it might be small for each person, but in the aggregate it might be productive of much evil.

It is plainly to be noticed that the enlightened nations of the earth are more forbearing and less liable to engage in war than they were a century ago, when the great warrior Napoleon put his vast army in motion to punish Russia for a slight demeanor. According to prophecy, the day is coming when all nations shall cease from warfare, but it will be a long time before the ignorant, turbulent nations become peaceable, as they are making slow progress in the paths of knowledge and common decency. President Wilson has set us and other nations a noble example of forbearance towards the belligerents in the land of the Aztecs, but some of us are beginning to think that it may be possible that in the near future such forbearance may cease to be a virtue in the consideration of our officials and that drastic measures may have to be put in practice if the Mexican leaders get too bold and arrogant.

The Good Book tells us that "righteousness exalteth a nation," and we therefore find that where churches and schools are abundant God prospers such nations and blesses them with wealth, military prowess and numerous other good things, while the people of those nations who worship false gods and are enticed away from true religion by cunning chemists are allowed to degenerate and become overwhelmed with corruption and misery. The Latin American and Oriental countries are specimens of this class. It seems like legions of people love to be humbugged by frivolous and false religions. Any sane man ought to know that any system of theology which tolerates corruption must be false, as the great Being who rules the nations of the earth is infinite in wisdom, holiness, justice, goodness and truth, and therefore would not sanction corrupt proceedings. The political condition of Mexico at the present time bears a slight resemblance to that of France during the days of the French Revolution, more than a century ago.

The affairs of our sister republic are in a tangled condition, but bad as they are they are much better than conditions were in the great Roman Empire in the days of Corneilius, the ancient sage who flourished as a peacemaker among the turbulent statesmen of his time, and as there may be some who have never heard the story of this wonderful man, I will try to relate it, but it has been a long time since I read the story

and my memory is not of the best, and I may get things mixed, and if I do I hope some one will make correction. As I remember the story, the leading statesmen who were at the head of governmental affairs at Rome had for a long time been getting things in very bad shape at the capitol, and at length the affairs of state had reached such a condition of terrible wretchedness as to cause those dignitaries to despair of ever getting things straightened out; indeed conditions were far more desperate than they are with Huerta and Co. of Mexico, and what to do those wirepullers (there were wirepullers in those days as well as now) did not know, but at length they happened to think of Corneilius, who was a man of great wisdom and honesty, and who was too modest and honorable to try to get into office by wirepulling, and this man lived at quite a distance from the capitol and was engaged in farming operations. So these troubled statesmen in their agony sent two or three of their men to Corneilius to get him to leave his farm work and go with them and try to untangle the political fabric at headquarters. But this industrious sage was a dear lover of agriculture and did not want to spare the time to go and fix matters. The men found him in the field, plowing with a yoke of oxen, and it took much persuasion to induce him to leave his work at the farm and go and straighten out affairs at the capitol. The men were certain that he was the only man in the empire that could put things in order and thereby stave off the threatened disruption of what had been thought to be the government of the country. It is not always easy for a good, honest, reliable candidate to get into office, and as Corneilius was a stranger to political trickery and a man who never pulled wires for political effect, he could not hope to get into office upon ordinary occasions; indeed he must have had little desire to leave the plow and push himself forward among candidates who were notorious for their corruption and who cared for nothing but what we call pie. No doubt a strong desire for self-aggrandizement urged these would-be statesmen on in their career.

After much urgent solicitation these men finally prevailed and this ancient sage undertook one of the hardest jobs that ever fell to the lot of man to perform, but he made a complete success of it in short order, and then if I remember right, he went back to the farm and went to plowing again, against the wishes of those men who were at the head of the government.

Uncle Sam's children as well as the people of Mexico, might learn a valuable lesson here upon the subject of electing officers to fill important positions where it is necessary that men of probity as well as smartness should be voted into office.

I have written these lines for the purpose of showing that it is a very difficult matter for a corrupt people to maintain good government, and God will not exalt that nation whose people are mostly corrupt. Let all men, women and children then understand that we must implicitly obey God's laws and also all just laws of men, as any material departure from true obedience on our part will have a tendency, though it may be small, to overthrow any government we may establish.

J. M. MILLER.

The forests of Norway are mostly in private or municipal ownership, the nation owning 28.5 per cent of the total forest area. The national forests of the United States occupy only about twenty per cent of the total forest area of the country.

Home Circle

FAMILY FINANCIER.

They tell me you work for \$1 a day. How is it you clothe your six boys on such pay?

I know you will think it conceited and queer,

But I do it because I'm a good financier.

There's Pete, John, Jim, Joe, William and Ned,

A half-dozen boys to be clothed up and fed,

And I buy them all good, plain victuals to eat,

But clothing, I only buy clothing for Pete.

When Pete's clothes are too small for him to get on,

My wife makes them over and gives them to John.

When for John, who is 10, they have grown out of date,

She just makes them over for Jim, who is 8.

When for Jim they become too ragged to fix,

She just makes them over for Joe, who is 6;

And when little Joseph can't wear 'em no more,

She just makes them over for Bill, who is 4.

And when for young Bill they no longer will do

She just makes them over for Ned, who is 2.

So you see, if I get enough clothing for Pete,

The family is furnished with clothing complete.

But when Ned has got through with the clothing,

And when he has thrown it aside, what do you do with it then?

"Why, once more we go around the circle complete.

By beginning to use it for patches for Pete."

—Unidentified.

THANKSGIVING DAY, 1913.

By C. D. Lyon.

Smoky, foggy, cloudy, chilly, and just the sort of a day for the pneumococci to get a foothold on the red corpuscles of the blood, and make a hot time in the anatomy, while the leucocytes are organizing themselves into militia companies for a regular stand-up leucocytic and phagocytic battle.

The boys started off at daybreak in the buggy, with guns and shells, to hunt with their uncles and cousins, a few miles away, and I know that they were up until midnight, as some other boys were in, and I heard fiddle, guitar and piano oing, for I did have a miserable, growling toothache and could not sleep—with a swollen jaw this morning.

It was press-day at the newspaper office in town yesterday, and my friend the editor was too busy to be civil, but he turned over the city exchanges to me, and late into last night I read about Jessie's wedding, in Cincinnati, Louisville, Dayton, Columbus and Cleveland papers. I was sorry that I could not go, as I know that Genevieve and Champ would have made me feel as much at home as they did when I visited them up

in the State of Pike, when Champ was just a plain Congressman and before he was bunkoed out of the presidency.

Jessie and Frank surely start out in life well, she with a \$2,000 Laval-liere, whatever that is, and he with an \$1,800-a-year job to support the Laval-liere on.

This makes three White House weddings in my time: first, Nellie Grant. She married Algernon, who did not treat her very well; then "Sweet Alice Ben Bolt," who married our own Nick. "Old Nick" was Nick's granddaddy, and made a whole lot of money in wine, changing the native Ohio Valley product into champagne, so Nick learned to play the fiddle under "Uncle Joe" Tosso, famous as the author of the "Arkansas Traveler," and wound up by making a trip around the world with Sweet Alice, finally marrying her.

I read about all those weddings, just like a few million other snobs did, and what I read proves to me that the "big dogs" are bigger snobs than the rest of us.

It is now 2 p. m., and a regular St. Louis fog on. About 10 o'clock some boys came along with dogs and guns, so I laid down my pencil and walked a few miles with them while they shot rabbits.

We had dinner at the usual hour. A young rooster, stuffed and baked, sweet potatoes, boiled cabbage with a chunk of fat meat, mushroom gravy and pumpkin pie. I ordered the cabbage and meat because I like it, and then you know it was easy on my sore tooth. Now I am going to end this letter pretty soon, and make a little excursion up where the mushrooms grow, to see if I can get some to fry for supper, as the children did not go to my patch.

I hope that our readers are all as well as we are, that they had good dinners that will digest well, and will all sleep well to-night, and also hope that my blooming tooth won't growl to-night.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

By Nellie Arnold.

Yes, I tried so many times to make whipped cream, but failure was always the result. I remember one Xmas I was so anxious to have whipped cream for the coffee and fruit I followed directions closely. It said, "Have the cream cold." I stood on the back porch and whipped the cream with an egg beater until my hands were numb with cold. I had the cream well packed in snow, but the result was only a thin froth. Then I learned always to have the cream partly "ripened," that it should be at least 24 hours old, and better at 48 hours. Since then I find I can make delicious whipped cream at almost any temperature.

The children are very fond of fudge, and I used to have a sorry time making it, for the result was a coarse, grainy candy that was not relished in the least. But when I use the following recipe; it is rich, creamy and melts in the mouth like chocolate creams:

Two cups granulated sugar, 1 cup skimmed milk, very sweet, or 1 cup new milk (do not use milk where cream has formed), lump of butter size of hulled walnut if skimmed milk is used; place all in granite pan on hot stove and boil fast. Do

not stir; never stir candy while boiling, for that makes it coarse and grainy. After candy has boiled a while test it by dropping a little in a cup of cold water. If it spreads over the cup like syrup it has not boiled long enough. If it forms a very hard, brittle ball it has boiled too long. If it forms a soft ball it is ready to remove to a table. Let pan remain there until candy is cooled so that it will not burn your hand, but do not let it get any colder. Add a pinch of salt to the candy, take a fork or paddle and stir until it is thick and creamy, then pour on plates to cool. Any flavor may be added, of course. If you want it to be very soft and creamy, instead of pouring into plates at that stage, stir a while longer until it begins to harden; then work with the hands like dough until soft and creamy, then roll out like dough on a floured dough board. Cut into shapes as desired. If you are not accustomed to candy making add one-fourth cup white syrup to the candy as you place it on the stove. I always instruct children to make it with the addition of syrup. Never, never stir candy while boiling.

In another article I may tell you how to make caramel fudge, and creams, and French cream candy, also French cream icing for cakes that can be kept in a jar and used any time. When making whipped cream use only cream; do not use any milk. When stirring and working fudge if it seems entirely too stiff add a few drops hot water occasionally. When working fudge if it is sticky dip hands in flour, shaking them well, and it will not stick to your hands. A little flour is never tasted in candy. Some candies we buy seem to have quite a large amount of flour or some other adulterant in their composition.

THE DAGGER OF LOVE.

Turquoise-studded and gold-inlaid,
Exquisite handle and blue-white blade,

How you glitter and gleam and shine,
Here in the moonlight, dagger mine!

Over my heart you used to lie;
In the far away years and days gone by.

Beautiful days were they, and fair;
Love and Laughter and Life were there.

Exquisite handle and keen, blue blade,
Love has wounded, and Life betrayed.

Ah, how the memories burn and blend!
You at last are my only friend.

Lovely bauble of gold and blue,
She is faithless—but you are true.

Under the virgin moon they came,
Lips a-hunger and hearts aflame.

There came I, with my soul astir,
Mad of my ravening love of her.

Beautiful thing of blue and gold,
Love is eternal; and hate is cold.

When yon crescent has sunk to sleep
They their pitiful tryst will keep.

Sighs the wind . . . and the moon
Is low . . .
Dreamer and dagger, 'tis time to go!
—Anne Tozier Prince.

STUFFED FIGS.

Let whole dried figs stand in grape juice for a few hours, till soft. Cut them open on one side, and stuff with half a marshmallow and a pecan nut meat. Press shut, roll each in sugar.

RECIPES

To Tempt the Tongue
and Please the Palate

HAM AND EGG SANDWICHES.

Mince cold boiled ham and hard-boiled eggs together, place between thin slices of brown bread; one slice being buttered and the other spread with mustard.

ECONOMY IN COOKING.

The fatter the roast the more melting there will be in the process of cooking and therefore less resulting weight in actual meat, although the roast may be more tender. The more the meat is basted the more waste occurs and the roasting is facilitated by the avoidance of this time-honored custom.

CHEESE FONDU.

Mix one cup soft stale bread crumbs, one cup hot scalded milk, one-fourth pound mild cheese (cut in small pieces), one tablespoon butter, and three-fourths teaspoon salt. Add the yolks of three eggs beaten until thick and lemon-colored; then fold in the whites of three eggs beaten until stiff and dry. Turn into a buttered baking dish, and bake twenty-five minutes in a moderate oven.

ONION SOUP.

Slice two or three large onions and fry yellow in butter or clarified drippings. When soft, add three tablespoonfuls of flour and stir until cooked and frothy. Then add slowly a pint of boiling water, stirring until smooth and slightly thickened. Have ready three potatoes boiled and mashed, and add to them a quart or milk that has been brought just to the scalding point. Put the potato and onion mixture together, season with salt and pepper, let it get very hot, then press through a strainer into a hot tureen. Sprinkle over the top a little parsley minced fine and a handful of crisp croutons.

APPLE TAPIOCA.

Wash tapioca in cold water and put it over a gentle fire in sufficient water to reach two inches above it; use a thick saucepan or a farina kettle, in order that it may cook very slowly without danger of burning, or if an ordinary pan must be used, stir it carefully every five minutes to prevent sticking or burning. Half a cupful of cold water may be added from time to time if necessary. When only small white particles are visible in the center of the grain, add the juice of stewed apples to the tapioca, and continue to boil until transparent, when the tapioca may be sweetened to taste and poured over the stewed apples. This is a good dessert served cold with cream and sugar.

PEANUT BUTTER.

Roast the nuts, shell and take off the brown skins. When making large quantities, the removing of the brown skins is best accomplished by putting the shelled peanuts in a coarse towel, covering them with another towel and rubbing them gently until the husks are broken or loosened, and then blowing them off with a bel-lows.

If you use salt, dust them lightly with it and grind at once. Mix to a smooth paste with half as much butter as you have peanut powder. It is always well to taste your butter and use its freshness as a guide in the matter of just how much salt you should add to the peanuts, if any. Put the peanut butter in covered glass jars or tumblers, keep in a cool place.

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Tired Blood

That which is lacking in vitality, debilitated, weak and thin, cannot possibly give proper nourishment and strength—it must be purified, built up and vitalized by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

WARNING AGAINST UNCOOKED AND RAW PORK.

Great risk always attends the use of raw or uncooked pork for food, and undoubtedly many isolated cases of trichinosis are treated as other sicknesses and are not traced back to the eating of raw pork. Where a large number of persons are affected the circumstances, however, are very striking, and the cases of trichinosis are often traced back to their source. During November and December, 1911, in a California community there were 58 cases of illness, terminating fatally, all of which were traced back to some salami sausage purchased from a single farmer. Other outbreaks of trichinosis have occurred where the number of fatalities has been even greater.

The illness which may result from eating raw pork, known as trichinosis, is caused by a parasite or a worm, microscopic in size, which occurs in the flesh of hogs. There is no known effective method of treating the disease. The patient dies or recovers apparently irrespective of the nature of the treatment. In many cases patients who have survived the acute stages of the disease have had their health more or less permanently impaired.

Statistics based on microscopic inspection of over 8,000,000 hogs during a period of nine years in this country have shown that 1.41 per cent of the hogs were infested with live trichinae. This fact alone makes it important that everyone who eats pork should for the protection of health eat it only when thoroughly cooked. In certain foreign countries where the dangerous custom of eating raw pork is particularly common the health authorities have tried at great expense, and not altogether successfully, to protect the consumer from trichinosis by means of a system of microscopic inspection.

How to Eat Pork Safely.

If trichinosis is to be avoided the following rules should be observed:

First, refrain from eating pork in the raw state, including dried or smoked sausages, hams, and, in fact, any kind of meat product made up wholly or in part of raw pork.

Second, thoroughly cook all pork which is to be eaten.

The trichina parasites die and become harmless when exposed to a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit for a short time.

How Long to Cook Pork.

The following rule for cooking pork by boiling is based on careful experiments carried out some years ago by a Danish investigator

Cook the meat 15 minutes (summer) to 18 minutes (winter) for each pound of weight if put into boiling water, keeping the water boiling throughout the cooking process. If the meat is put into cold water deduct half the time required to bring the water to a boil.

Examples: How long should a 10-pound ham be boiled if placed in

boiling water? 10 multiplied by 18 equals 180 minutes, or 3 hours.

How long should a 10-pound ham be boiled if placed in cold water and if 1 hour is required to bring the water to a boil 10 multiplied by 18 minus 30 equals 150 minutes, or 2½ hours, after boiling begins.

In applying the rule given above the 18 minute per pound allowance should be followed in summer as well as in winter if the meat is taken from a refrigerator and cooking begun before it has had time to reach the ordinary house temperature. For high altitudes where the temperature of boiling water is considerably less than at sea level the time of cooking must be lengthened.

PHYSICAL HEALING.

In reply to Mr. Goose Quill, the writer surely does not understand the meaning of the Master's words upon physical healing. If the writer will turn to the Bible he will find that the Master emphasizes the necessity of believing in order to obtain what we ask for. We agree with the writer that mortal mind over matter is but temporal and cannot heal.

The divine Science taught in the original language of the Bible came through inspiration and needs inspiration to be understood. And when the mechanism of the human mind gives place to the divine mind selfishness and disease will lose their foothold. Every mortal at some period, here or hereafter, must grapple with and overcome the mortal belief in a power opposed to God.

Having no other gods, turning to no other but this one perfect Mind to guide him, Man is the likeness of God, pure and eternal, having that mind which was in Christ.

A MEMBER OF THE UNION.

CLEANING FLOWER VASES.

Flower vases stained with flower water may be perfectly cleaned with tea leaves moistened with vinegar.

FOR NOSEBLEED.

To stop nosebleed sit upright, bathe the neck and face with cold water, and sniff up the nostrils water in which a little alum has been dissolved.

OUR LIBERAL CLUBBING OFFERS.

To secure new or renewal subscriptions for COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD we offer you choice of the following premiums with the RURAL WORLD for the regular subscription price of \$1.00:

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We will renew your subscription to the RURAL WORLD and send the paper one year to a friend for...\$1.00

THE NIGHT LUNCH.

A light lunch at night of digestible crackers, a glass of milk, or a cup of warm broth, is conducive to slumber, but the lunch should be very light. Heavy midnight suppers have quite the opposite effect. Be sure the room is as dark as it can be made, and that the air is fresh.

Medium-sized but plump turkeys are marketable all the year round, so that at any time when there is a surplus they may be sold at fair prices, but to secure the best prices they must be young, and in good marketable condition, not too fat and not too large.

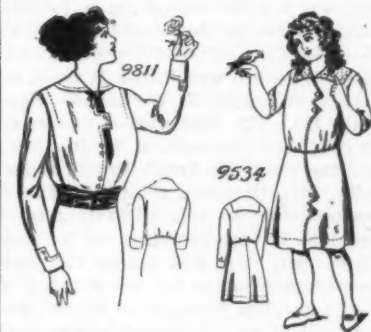
If every subscriber and friend of this paper would send us one new reader this year we would double our circulation and help that many more good people.

THE SPIRIT OF WINTER.

The Spirit of Winter is with us, making its presence known in many different ways—sometimes by cheery sunshine and glistening snows, and sometimes by driving winds and blinding storms. To many people it seems to take a delight in making bad things worse, for rheumatism twists harder, twinges sharper, catarrh becomes more annoying, and the many symptoms of scrofula are developed and aggravated. There is not much poetry in this, but there is truth, and it is a wonder that more people don't get rid of these ailments. The medicine that cures them—Hood's Sarsaparilla—is easily obtained and there is abundant proof that its cures are radical and permanent.

If you have yolks left over, use them in mayonnaise, in custard, in gold cake or in sauce for pudding.

PATTERNS FOR RURAL WORLD READERS



9811. Ladies' Shirt Waist.

Cut in seven sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. It requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material for a 36-inch size. Price 10c.

9534. Girls' Dress.

Cut in four sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. It requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material for a 10-year size. Price 10c.



9792. Ladies' Office Apron and Sleeve Protector.

Cut in three sizes: Small, medium and large. It requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material for the apron and ¼ yard for the sleeve protectors in a medium size. Price 10c.

9799. Girls' Coat.

Cut in five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price 10c.



9797. Child's Night Drawers.

Cut in five sizes: 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires three yards of 36-inch material for a 6-year size. Price 10c.

9815. A Pretty Frock for Mother's Girl.

Cut in five sizes: 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. It requires 3 yards of 44-inch material for a 10-year size. Price 10c.

9744-9809. Ladies' Costume.

Waist 9744 cut in five sizes: 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Skirt 9809 cut in five sizes: 22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure. It requires six yards of 40-inch material for a medium size. This calls for two separate patterns, 10c for each.



9795. Dress for Misses and Small Women.

Cut in four sizes: 14, 16, 17 and 18 years. It requires five yards of 44-inch material for a 17-year size. Price 10c.

These patterns will be sent to RURAL WORLD subscribers for 10 cents each (silver or stamps).

If you want more than one pattern, send 10 cents for each additional pattern desired.

Fill out this coupon and send it to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 821 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.:

Pattern No. Size Years

Bust in. Waist in.

Name

Address

In ordering patterns for Waist, give bust measure only; for Skirts, give waist measure only; for children give age only; while for patterns for Aprons say, large, small or medium.

Horseman

Dr. Studdart, of Smithville, Mo., has a fine stallion in King Joy Lo, a representative of the Artist family, both sire and dam belonging to that strain.

Ball Bros. won the mare class at the International with Sadie Macey, second place going to the handsome chestnut, Maurine Fisher, a member of the Long stable.

Grand McDonald was reported as being seriously sick last week, and little hope held out for his recovery. Should he die, it will be another big loss to the saddle horse industry.

On January 15th Judge I. H. Thurman, of Springfield, Ky., will address the farmers at the University of Missouri Farmers' Week to be held at Sedalia. Doubtless saddle horses will be remembered.

Allen McLaughlin, a new recruit to the saddle horse fanciers at Sedalia, Mo., is showing his friends there a dandy fine Astral King filly that he recently purchased from Jas. A. Houchin, Jefferson City, Mo.

Kentucky's Best won three blue ribbons for Miss Long at Fort Worth. He was first in five-gaited class, and the same in the class for light harness horses (long tails) shown to four-wheeled vehicles. Also first in combination class.

Admiral Toddington, the fast young trotter with a record of 2:19, and believed to be a great prospect for next season, was found dead in the pasture at the home of his owner, E. R. Little, in Montgomery county, Ky. He was valued at \$5,000.

The Long stable rather took the big end of the money in the \$1,000 stake at the Fort Worth, Tex., show, for five-gaited saddlers, stallion, mare or gelding. It was divided into four prizes of \$400, \$300, \$200 and \$100. My Major Dare won the blue and Maurine Fisher won third, the stable thus capturing two of the four moneys.

The dispersal sale of the Woodland Farm, Wallace Estill & Son, proprietors, at Estill, Mo., next February 5th, will afford a rare opportunity to breeders and show ring campaigners to replenish their holdings. This Missouri Farm is well stocked, and with the right kind, as evidenced by what D. E. Holman did with a stable from there last season.

Houchin & Anderson, of Jefferson City, lost a very valuable gelding last week from the effects of brain fever. The gelding was a three-year-old and was purchased from Allie Jones during the State Fair at Louisville. He was shown with marked success this season and good judges pronounced him one of the best prospects that has been before the public.

L. B. Barnett has accepted a position as trainer for Houchin & Anderson, of Jefferson City. Mr. Barnett is one of the leading saddle horse trainers and exhibitors in the country. He says Houchin & Anderson have 40 head of saddle horses now in training for the coming season. Included in this number are some very high class horses, which will be heard from at next year's shows.

Harry Plumbach, LaPorte, Ind., has in Royal Ex, 2:15½, by Royal Seion (Royal Heir, 2:09½), a young pacing stallion which should prove a mighty

capable racing tool the coming season. His victories this season included the \$600 early closing events at Crown Point, Ind., and Cassopolis, Mich. Royal Ex, 2:15½, and Sironol, 2:14½, the grey gelding by Sir Alcantara, 2:05½, and out of Phenol, 2:07½, put up some great battles in the Indiana circuit.

Dick Donnelly, the well-known rider of hunters, has been engaged by Edward B. McLean to handle his string of four jumpers, Alarm, Highball, Parson and Red Bird, which will be shown at the national horse show in New York next month. Mr. Donnelly is already at Mr. McLean's country place in this town assisting the owner, and his stable manager, Jack Donnelly, in training these horses and the other McLean entries which will be shown. Mr. McLean will ship his horses to New York by special train on November 10th.

Walnut Boy, p. 2:11½, the late son of Ferguson, by George Wilkes, gained his fastest entire record performer last year in J. W. Wilkerson, p. 2:05½, which is owned by E. King, Kingsville, Mo. Another of his get to reduce his record was Brown Walnut, p. 2:12½, owned by C. W. Gorrell, Marshall, Mo. The first named was driven by Henry Thomas, of St. Joe, Mo., and the latter by Frank Ervin, of Sedalia, Mo. Both are geldings. There are few two-year-olds by Walnut Boy, and few, if any, yearlings, as he was mated with but few mares the last two years prior to his death about a year ago. The youngest of his get are most all, if not all, owned by the Callisons at Windsor, Mo.

THE \$40,000 HORSE GIVEN U. S. IS MISSOURI BRED.

A \$40,000 horse bred in Callaway county, near Williamsburg, by John Arnold has been presented to the United States Department of Animal Husbandry. The horse is Nala, recently given the government by Edward R. McLean.

The horse was sold to a Chicago firm for \$1,000, and shown, winning prizes all down the line. E. H. Harriman paid \$10,000 to Tichenor, Grand & Co., of Chicago, for the animal. Nala won the championship at Madison Square Garden. The government tried to buy the horse from Harriman, who refused to set a price. McLean bought three horses from Harriman, paying \$40,000 for Nala. Nala is a horse of perfect conformation and one of the most stylish high steppers in the country.—Mexico Intelligencer.

GEO. FORD MORRIS BUYS KING'S ACTRESS.

Geo. Ford Morris, of New York, accompanied by John T. Hook, of Kentucky Best and Major Dare renown, were the guests of Ray Moss, of Mt. Sterling, Ky., one day last week. Mr. Morris bought of Mr. Moss a beautiful ten-year-old King mare in foal to Emerald Ray (King's Actress, by Mame). Mr. Morris is to leave the mare with Mr. Moss and again breed her to Emerald Ray. This is three services already spoken for by New Yorkers for 1914. Quite a number have named mares for Emerald Ray matings next year. Mr. Moss recently received a letter from beyond the Rocky Mountains for a price on Emerald Ray. This makes the fifth state with'n the last eleven months to request a price on "Emerald." Mr. Hook came to look at Hazel Dazzle, the yearling filly, and has a price on her for Mr. Long. Some day she will speak for herself.—Farmers' Home Journal.

MISSOURI DRAFT HORSE BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Missouri Draft Horse Breeders' Association will be held during Farmers' Week on Jan. 13, Tuesday afternoon at 2:00 o'clock, in Room 209 of the Agricultural Building at Columbia, Mo.

This association was organized five years ago and has held each year an annual meeting at Columbia. The organization has grown to a good size and includes the leading breeders of draft horses in Missouri. Much good has come from this organization in building up the draft horse shows in the state, and it is to be hoped that the coming meeting will be well attended. An excellent program has been planned for the occasion, a copy of which follows:

President's address—J. F. Roelofson, Maryville, Mo.

Opportunities for draft horses in the Ozarks—Lewis B. Tietze, Oakland, Mo.

Publicity for the horse with a pull—T. W. Morse, American breeder, Kansas City, Mo.

Draft horses for Missouri farms—Wilber McIlroy, Louisiana, Mo.

Developing draft foals—E. H. Hughes, Columbia, Mo.

Tried factors in breeding and selling draft horses—W. S. Corsa White Hall, Ill.

Business session.

Besides the regular program, it is desired to take up the matter of building a great draft horse show at the Missouri State Fair.

Programs may be had by writing the Secretary, E. A. Trowbridge, Columbia, Mo.

ANENT EARLY RACING IN IOWA, NEBRASKA AND MISSOURI.

It is generally understood among the most active and leading association officials in Iowa, Eastern Nebraska and Northern Missouri, particularly those connected with associations which are likely to hold early race meetings, that no definite circuit arrangement will likely be made until either early or during the middle of February, by any of these associations or circuits. It is agreed all along the line that the Cedar Valley Circuit in Iowa, the Grand Western and Central Missouri, both in Missouri, and the Nebraska Circuit, all of the early sort, whose meetings are mostly held before the fall fair season opens, will co-operate in the matter of falling in line as much as possible and avoid conflict between those of its members holding the earliest meetings any way. President Andy O'Laughlin, of Des Moines, of the Cedar Valley Circuit, prefers holding the annual meeting of that circuit later this year for the reasons just mentioned, and he believes that Circuit Secretary H. S. Stanbery, of Mason City, as well as the other Northern Iowa members, will coincide with him in the matter of holding the meeting at Des Moines late in February, after the A. T. A. Congress has been held in Chicago, and the rules have been revised, which they certainly will be.

Mr. O'Laughlin also desires to know when the Cedar Valley Circuit meeting is to be held, when the earlier Northern Missouri meetings will be held, as well as the earlier Eastern Nebraska meetings. Thus it may be, that representatives from these Nebraska and Missouri meetings may be advised of the Cedar Valley meeting at Des Moines, so that they may attend that meeting and co-operate with the Iowa associations. It is known that those at St. Joseph, Brookfield, Chillicothe and Moberly, Mo., desire to follow these earliest

Iowa meetings, and Beatrice, Neb., as well as some others in that state, that have also indicated a desire to line up correctly with the Cedar Valley.

This latter circuit may be considerably enlarged this year, since Newton, Jefferson and Indianola, all good points, near Des Moines, are being talked about as likely new members. It is, however, desired to end the Cedar Valley Circuit prior to the opening of the big Northwest Iowa Fair Circuit, which will hold its annual meeting at Sioux City, Ia., Feb. 11, so Circuit Secretary John P. Mullen, of Fonda, Ia., has tentatively announced, though that is prior to the A. T. A. Congress in Chicago.

BEGIN AT BIRTH TO TRAIN A COLT.

From the birth of the colt, handle him. Be gentle, but firm. Teach him at the outset that you are stronger than he, and he will always think you are. Also teach him that you are his best friend, and he will always depend on that. Teach him to come at call. From the time he can walk, lead him by foretop, then drive him with halter and reins. Teach him the meaning of "whoa," "giddap," "back," just the single word for a single command, and sometimes when an auto strikes your team and you yell, "whoa," he will stop as if paralyzed instead of bolting with one of your limbs or your head. Break him without use of blinders. Break him by his mother's side, hitching him to her thill so he will know all about working double before babyhood is passed. Tie bells to his neck and bells on his heels. Fire off guns in his presence. Yard him next to the main road, where auto and steam-engine pass, and feed him to grain, apples or sugar every time some frightful blast startles him. Train him to brighten his walk at the flick of the whip, but don't "lick" him.

At the recent dispersal of the King Hill Farm at St. Joe, Harry C. Spratt, well known to many horsemen of the southwest, having at various times raced horses for his father, "Gene" Spratt, and others, got one of the real bargains of that sale in David Look, 3, 2:19½, by Wilask, 2:11½. At the time David Look happened to an accident at the Brookfield meeting the last season, he looked like one of the best three-year-old trotters out entered through the Missouri circuits. He has even chances of being one of the 1914 2:10 trotters.

Horsemen Here's Your Chance!

LESS THAN HALF PRICE!

FARRIERY

The Art of Shoeing Horses

Everyone who owns a horse should have a copy of "Shoeing Horses," by R. Boylston Hall, who has been engaged in "balancing" the feet of horses for over 45 years. The author is now 74 years old and wishes to dispose of some 300 books at a price which will enable horse owners to buy without hesitation. The author wants to do some good in the way of increased comfort to the horse, and we have arranged to take the entire edition and send them to horse owners with a yearly subscription to COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD for \$1.25. Send in your order at once, as they won't last long. Address COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD, 321 Holland Building, St. Louis, Mo.

Forest Grove, Oregon, March 15, 1913.

Mr. R. Boylston Hall,
49 State St., Room 43, Boston:
Dear Sir—I wish to apologize for not acknowledging receipt of your book on Horse Shoeing before. Your book arrived just as I was moving, and I didn't have time till a few days ago to read it. You certainly deserve full credit for your work and the congratulations of every horse owner. The easy and clear way you explain your principles makes it a book that everybody can read and understand, this alone being worth more than all the treatises written on that subject so far. Hoping that you are getting all the credit due to you, and again thanking you for remembering me, I am, yours very truly,
(Signed) C. F. McCAN.

ALONG THE WAY—No. 1.

By C. D. Lyon.

I never cultivated the habit of keeping a note book when on my travels, but I wish I had done so. While what I may now write may not be along farm lines, or at least a great part of it may not, I might have made it all of more interest to our readers had I kept notes while on a month's trip. When I was at institute work in Richland county, Illinois, December 3-5, I saw more mushrooms than I had ever seen before at one time, every decaying log or tree being almost covered with the oyster mushroom, and gallons of the glistening coprinus about old stumps and even on lawns. I taught several people the use of those mushrooms.

Going up through Pettis county, Missouri, on the Katy limited, some one mentioned Sam Jordan, and a foxy looking chap said: "I hear that Jordan starved out on his own farm and came down here to make a living." Someone took Sam's part and said that the people "thought a whole lot of him." I took a hand in the talk and suggested that if Sam starved on his own farm "it might have been due to his drinking habits," and the foxy looking chap said that he "guessed that it was," when I said that I "knew Sam had the habit of drinking one cup of coffee at each meal a few years ago," which turned the laugh on Mr. Foxy so that he left the party. It is strange that anyone will deliberately sit up and lie about a man he knows nothing about.

My sons are shipping about 65 gallons of milk per day to Kansas City from their leased farm one-half mile from Hickman's Mills, Jackson county. They pay \$2 per day rent for the farm of 120 acres. This farm was bought by the present owner 17 years ago at \$28 per acre; is now valued at \$400 per acre, and the owner pays less than \$100 tax per year. Right across the road is a \$75,000 "place," owned by a Kansas City lawyer, and somebody said that this farm was a fee earned by keeping a man from the gallows. One of Jackson county's grand boulevards runs between the two farms, and one can see as many as a dozen automobiles at a time on the half mile in view from the boys' home. Those hard roads, or boulevards, criss-cross Jackson county in all directions, and scores of miles of them are being built every year. While I never will go back on a good hard road, it seems to me that the system there is not a good one, as these roads are all nearly twice as wide as necessary, and if they were made narrower fully twice as many miles could be constructed, and in a very few years every road in the county made a hard road. The idea seems to be that Kansas City will, within a few years, cover Jackson county, and that when it does, these grand roads or drives will make it in this respect the most famous city in the world.

I was wonderfully surprised to note the great acreage of wheat in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Kansas, for I never saw anything to compare with it before.

Two good reasons can be assigned for this wonderful increase. First, the fact that the dry season left corn fields in such excellent shape for seeding, and second, farmers who will be short of money before the next corn crop can be sold, know that they can realize some cash, four months earlier, out of a wheat crop. The dry season of 1913 is going to teach a useful lesson along lines of diversified farming.

The Missouri-Kansas poultry show at Kansas City was an unqualified success, and Professors Quisenberry and Searle are to be complimented upon the display they made of the work of the Mountain Grove station.

Both these gentlemen were present during the whole show, busy explaining the work of the station and giving lectures on the various phases of poultry raising.

It pleased me to note that small breeders took a large share of the prizes, one young man and his wife entering one duck and one drake of the Indian Runner breed, taking both firsts, but they certainly had the best pair of birds I ever saw.

I have attended several national shows and found some of them to be quite of the nature of dress parade affairs, but this Kansas City show was one of the plain clothes kind.

KENTUCKY NOTES.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Mr. Wells says he believes good is being accomplished in keeping these sweet clover articles before the readers of RURAL WORLD. Yes, we believe and know there is SOME good accomplished, but, oh how surprisingly slow people in general are. They will read and say yes, I believe that's so, and think no more about it. In our own part of the country here it was just ridiculous the way folks would do it would make us laugh. We just could not help it. After seeing our fields of clover growing so luxuriantly, some would say it will kill out the grass, won't it, when the fact is there is little or no grass to kill out, barren old knolls showing up, and I say many is the time husband and I laughed at the odd remarks made regarding sweet clover. You can't get rid of it. Some would say it's a nuisance, oh, I don't want it. Oh, it was fun, and yet is because in all new localities someone cries the same story; can't get rid of it. Well, what do you want to get rid of it for I would like to ask? Are you afraid it will bite? Well, it will make bites, and many of them for your hungry stock. Oh, excuse me, everybody's stock, of course, is not hungry. Of course, where there is fertile land and plenty of everything growing there you do not need it. But it happens to be to my knowledge that everywhere does not happen to be fertile land and rich grasses. I am not worrying about those who have plenty.

No, we never hunt for a lamb that is with the flock. No, we go and hunt the one that is lost. We get uneasy about the missing one. Ever have a child lost for any length of time, or THOUGH it was lost? Well, you were worried and frightened about that one, and not about those who were at home. I know what those feelings are like. I thought the child was lost, but he was only asleep and was where I could not see him. I was not hunting a sleeping child. I was looking for what I thought would be a walking child, so I was looking up, not down. And that illustrates the situation of sweet clover. We are trying to reach the ones who are lost out on their soil, and not those whose good soil is all at home in their fields.

Our good soil, as well as that of many others, is or was lost, or we thought it was lost, but it is like the child—the soil is asleep; it will not respond (of course some of it did go to waste by rain-wash), but we can wake it up like the child. We called the child and it responded and awoke and we were, oh, so glad. This again is like it was with the sleeping child, when we thought it was lost. We think the soil is lost—we make it up and make it fertile with sweet clover, again it responds and, oh how glad we are our soil is not lost. We thought it was, but we have awakened it and we are glad, very glad.

Now, friends, it's time you are getting uneasy about your lost or sleeping, non-responsive soil. Never mind about that which is at home and safe;

go hunt for the lost, for that that is slipping fast away. Check it; you will need your soil. You should make use of your soil that has been thrown aside. You ought to have that to graze your stock on. Land value is raising fast here, very fast.

Sweet clover was sown and it awakened it to new activity for plant growth. Sweet clover draws from the air elements and stores it in the soil. It gets those elements free from nature from the air. Some farmers buy these elements and call it commercial fertilizer. Much money is laid out for that purpose, but still it will not do near as well as when sweet clover gathers all these elements free from the air and stores it in the soil. When sweet clover is once started and allowed to grow a few years, it will have accomplished the work of restoring land to such an extent that fertilizers bought never accomplish. You cannot take land like ours was here and by using commercial fertilizer make new land, but that's what the sweet clover practically does. To accomplish the most good with sweet clover you want to sow it and let it grow and not cut at all for several years, but you can graze it. Some of our fields the first year of sweet clover growth we just let it grow and fall over on the land, and each season let it do the same thing, and it will surprise you how it will build up the land and fill up washes. On our better fields we cut for seed and hay. But we have some fields always we do not bother for a time. Of course, by now it is different. We have the land built up and is building up more all the time. We like to grow the yellow on land where we can get with the mower, and then we get fine hay. This yellow sweet clover hay is excellent for mixing with alfalfa hay. Alfalfa is a fine hay plant, but we like to have sweet clover hay as well. Our colts are thriving fine on the pickings of the different kinds of hay. Now, friends, let me again urge you to order seed now. Why keep putting it off? Do not live in the after-while. Live in the NOW. NOW is the all-important time.

I might think of something to say that would be of good to a friend, and if I just keep on putting off telling my friend till in the after-while, he might be dead by that time and not need my advice.

Now, soon as you can do so, is the time to order sweet clover.

Prosperity and happiness for the New Year to all RURAL WORLD readers. MRS. J. T. MARDIS. Falmouth, Ky., R. 4.

It costs money to supply you with a good paper. Renew your subscription at once and make sure of getting your favorite paper the coming year.

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Pains, Stomach and Liver Distress, Quick Relief. No operation, oil or tablets. 12 year's success. Read the following:

In July, 1912, Mrs. Somers sent us this letter:

Snow Hill, N. C., July 28, 1912.
Please send me circulars for Gall Stone treatment. I have been troubled with them for three years. Yours truly, Mrs. H. T. Somers.

Nine months after using one two-dollar package of COLETHA she writes to an inquiring friend, as follows:

Snow Hill, N. C., April 17, 1913.

Dear Friend: I will answer your letter of inquiry and I am pleased to do so. I think COLETHA will do all they claim for it.

I know it has cured me of Gall Stones. I suffered three years and the doctors did me no good. I tried three of them, and each one of them said I would have to go through an operation.

Then I saw Coletha advertised, and decided to try it, and I did, and I am well now. I did not take but one two dollar package. I think it is the best medicine in the world for Gall Stones.

You said you would keep my letter a secret. I am willing for you to publish it if it will be the cause of any one getting cured of Gall Stones, and I know Coletha will surely cure them without an operation. Truly yours in friendship, Mrs. H. T. Somers—Snow Hill, N. C.

Remedy \$1.00. Circulars Free. COLETHA CO., ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Official Paper—
COLMAN'S RURAL WORLD

Our Slogan: "Farmers Must Be Co-operators"

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CONCENTRATED THOUGHT AND ACTION.

Editor RURAL WORLD: In speaking of the elimination of the middle man, so many are likely to go to extremes. There is, beyond a reasonable doubt, a lot of middlemen that could be dispensed with without creating a jar in the industrial world. There are bankers, brokers, commission men and their families whom the masses support and are compelled to support without being counseled. These gentlemen pretend to be our servants, but in reality they are our bosses. Today the rank and file, the real producers of wealth, are asking what have you done with the products of labor? They want to know and they have a right to know. The gentlemen who are demanding of the farmer that he be more conservative will have to give an account of their stewardship. Have our guardians, the meat packers, been conservative? Have the speculators in necessities of life been conservative with the people's wealth? Look about you, Mr. Farmer, at the barbaric displays of wealth in your little towns, then direct your optics to the larger cities and ask yourself who pays, whose physical energy was expended in creating all this wealth, and whose mentality expended it? Does it not suggest anything to you? Does it not suggest that concentrated thought and action, even of a small community, will bring results sooner than commercial warfare? Our agricultural industry is loaded down with tributary industries that are like a fungous growth that gradually surrounds and destroys the vital functions of the industrial body. They are national cancers that live and thrive on chaos and competition, and today these growths constitute nineteenthths of our industrial mechanism. They are a fixed expense on necessary products, and every year sees the disease increase. This is why necessary products rise in value, why we complain of hard times, for as tributary industries increase necessary products must carry the burden of cost.

Under co-operative corporation the cause of existence of tributary industries, competition and disorganization will disappear, and they will disappear with it. If we would employ ninety per cent in building a Tower of Babel, something which could have no earthly use or purpose, and put the burden of feeding, clothing and providing for the whole population upon the remaining ten per cent, it would not be more foolish than to keep up our present system. We want to change this ninety per cent from an army of civil war and waste to an army of co-operation and wealth. Co-operative corporation will not only increase the productive power ten fold, but a hundred fold, for under a corporate system the ninety per cent of loss of mind, brain and reasoning power which is now concerned in taking money, talking money, dreaming money, thereby being inoculated with the disease of money, crime, worry, selfishness, inhumanity and brutishness, will be turned into productive channels of knowledge and industry. Instead of being a few Edi-

sons, Bells, Marconis and Wrights there will be hundreds—yes, thousands.

Our present form of government is founded on constitutional laws, made to fit an individual competitive system for wealth. Boiled down to a few words these are the laws: "You are born free and equal. Go and fight for your bread, and God save those who can't fight. You can have all the land and all the material wealth in the world if you are strong minded and smart enough to get it. Is it possible that justice can spring from such laws, that from such a foundation we can build a superstructure of honesty and virtue? Our present system is cold, heartless and debasing and animal in all its features. It breeds crime, misery, unhappiness and sorrow, and fills our almshouses, insane asylums, jails and penitentiaries with its victims and lowers the best of us to the instincts of the jackal, with cruelty in our eyes, sensuality in our features, and our jaws dripping with warm blood.

It is a wonderful system—wonderful in the range and variety of crime and misery turned out of its hopper.

In eliminating the unnecessary middleman and unnecessary tributaries in the production and distribution of products, we will eliminate a lot of animal propensities. Have you the courage to stand and fight this system with the certainty of emancipation? If so, organize, incorporate and co-operate.

L. L. LINE.
Columbia City, Ind.

FRUIT GROWERS CO-OPERATIVE MEETING, COLUMBIA, MO.

Twenty-four successful organizers of co-operative fruit growers' associations will meet in conference at Columbia, Mo., January 12th to 16th, 1914, to frame working plans for the organization of the ideal community fruit growers' association. In addition to this, these men, in conference with the representative fruit growers from Missouri, will organize an interstate marketing bureau, that will extend direct benefit to middle west growers in the distribution of the 1914 apple crop. This meeting will be held during Farmers' Week. More than 1,500 farmers attended "Farmers' Week" last year, and the meeting this year promises to be much larger.

The fruit growers of Missouri want co-operation.

The Missouri State Board of Horticulture is in possession of data gathered by personal representatives who have visited more than fifteen thousand growers in the State of Missouri. There are less than five per cent of the growers in this state who believe that fruit raising in Missouri pays. More than ninety per cent of the growers who sell through co-operative associations in this state believe that fruit raising in Missouri pays.

Ninety-nine in every hundred growers say that they believe in the principal of co-operation.

This meeting is designated by the Board of Horticulture to furnish the growers of this state with specific

directions as to the organization of the best type of association. There will be complete records from six associations presented to this meeting. These associations are working under conditions similar to Missouri conditions, and selling their fruit on markets accessible to Missouri growers, and have in many instances made an average profit of fifty dollars and more an acre for their members.

A word as to the interest that Missouri growers are showing in this meeting. "I tell you I don't know anything about such an association, but I am willing to meet with you and do all in my power to promote association work."

Two days of the meeting will be given to the discussion of ways and means of organizing and maintaining a community fruit growers' association. This discussion will include talks by the different association managers giving a comparison of different methods used by the different associations. When this discussion is completed the Rocheport Fruit Growers' Association will be organized. Boone County fruit growers will organize this association, with visiting association managers as an advisory board. Visiting growers who attend this session will see an association actually organized.

If you are interested in successful fruit raising in Missouri, attend this meeting.
JOHN BLAND.

WATCH YOUR RETAILER.

Editor RURAL WORLD: Over five years ago I wrote in the Farber Forum, Pay preachers and temperance lecturers big salaries to rant and let the retailer and middleman go, and you have accomplished nothing.

After five years' deliberation on the high cost of living I still hold the retailer responsible for much of it.

I have advocated an investigation, I have fought for results. While I see none in the road, yet I feel like the defeated candidate did who made a brave fight and lost. The defeated candidate said he was as cheery as the traveler who had bought a ticket, but when the belated passenger arrived at the station, saw his train slowly pulling out. The traveler leaped on the track and set out in pursuit. But in two or three minutes came trudging back over the ties. A laughing crowd had gathered and the station hand said:

"Well, did you catch her?"

"No," said the traveler, "but, by jingo, I made her puff."

General Manager Howe of Armour & Co., said: "If the consumer who buys beef ribs and loins is paying as much as he did last year, his retailer is absorbing a reduction of 25 per cent."

We have heard much in the last few years of the square deal and the big stick. In fact, it sounds much like an old, worn-out sermon that, parrot fashion, has been repeated for a century that everybody knows and nobody believes. Let us have more of the square deal and big stick nearer home. Let us leave the big man, alone a spell 'til we can purify our neighbor with whom we deal directly.

Our retailer is living much more extravagantly than he did ten years ago. He keeps an automobile, servants and guns and dogs, and Lord knows what not. And he is grafting the consumer to keep it up.

GOOSE QUILL.

From the producer to the consumer is now the slogan. You can reach the consumer through the parcels post and a small ad. at one cent a word.

Begin the new year by renewing your subscription. It is the best investment you can make.

LOOKING FORWARD.

Editor RURAL WORLD: I have sometimes been called a dreamer. Perhaps I am. Thos. Jefferson "dreamed" of a nation freed from political bondage, or he never would have written the Declaration of Independence through which his dream came true. If my dream of a prosperous people, made prosperous by practical co-operation is ever to come true, certain economic changes must take place. Modern ideas concerning the legitimacy of fixed interest charges on certain forms of investments, have shaped themselves with the development of modern systems, without seeming to attract serious attention to the economic absurdities involved. It is feared that most economists who have detected the absurdities and economic impossibilities of the system have refrained from pressing them upon public attention for the reason that it would make them unpopular with the men who kept the pay-rolls replenished. Be that as it may, I think I see an insuperable obstacle to universal prosperity, interwoven into the fiber of our economic system that it will require careful and patient effort to eradicate it, and so re-shape the system that prosperity may become a possibility. I refer to the prevailing and established custom of requiring corporate "stock" or other invested capital to draw interest in perpetuity. It would not be so bad if actual investment only was expected to draw interest, but when it is remembered that uncounted millions of "watered stock" is expected to draw dividends or interest, and an effort is made to produce an interest income on this "water," it will be easier understood that an impossibility is being attempted.

Realizing that many people will ridicule the foregoing as the idle fears of a pessimist, I will produce some figures calculated to show the reasonableness of my position. Napoleon was said to be one time found lost in the study of a compound interest table, and when roused from his contemplations, he exclaimed, "I wonder that civilization has endured."

No bank or other financial institution will undertake to pay compound interest on either a large sum, nor any sum for a long period. There is no economic difference between the payment of compound interest by one person or firm and the payment of interest by various persons on interest earnings from various other sources. The ultimate result would be the same.

Then let us inquire what compound interest will do.

Any arithmetic or a few moments figuring will show that any sum compounded annually will double itself at 10 per cent in 7 1/4 years.

Now follow closely the table below; at 10 per cent \$1.00 will equal \$2.00 at the end of 7 1/4 years. Similarly:

In 14 1/2 years it will equal \$4.00.
In 21 3/4 years it will equal \$8.00.
In 28 1/4 years it will equal \$16.00.
In 35 3/4 years it will equal \$32.00.
In 42 3/4 years it will equal \$64.00.
In 50 3/4 years it will equal \$128.00.
In 58 1/4 years it will equal \$256.00.
In 65 3/4 years it will equal \$512.00.
In 72 3/4 years it will equal \$1,024.00.
In 79 3/4 years it will equal \$2,048.00.
In 87 1/4 years it will equal \$4,096.00.
In 94 3/4 years it will equal \$8,192.00.

There are yet 5 1/4 years for it to run before 100 years would be reached, and your compound interest table shows that at the end of 5 1/4 years the principal will be equal to 1.72 per cent of itself, or our new principal of \$8.192 will have become \$14,090 by the time the first hundred years has expired.

The average farmers' elevator is

probably capitalized at about \$8,000, and with about 200 farmers' elevators in Nebraska, it is probable that the money invested in farmers' elevator stock is about \$1,600,000, and if \$1.00 will amount at compound interest to \$14,090, the money invested in one-fifth of the elevators of the state (because there are over 1000 elevators in Nebraska) would, if invested at 10 per cent and compounded annually, amount to the appalling sum of \$22,544,000,000.

It is impossible for the mind of man to imagine the values expressed in the above sum unless we express it in terms that we can more nearly comprehend.

It equals about 102,472,727 pounds of gold or 1707 carloads of 60,000 pounds each, or over 34 train-loads of 50 cars each, or one solid train 7 1/2 miles long.

If we imagine this sum expressed in \$1.00 bills, each 8 inches long, it would make a continuous belt of one dollar bills—22,544,000,000 bills, equal to 15,029,333,333 feet or 1,423,232 miles, or nearly 57 times around the world at the equator.

When we realize that this stupendous sum would be the interest on only about one-fifth of the elevator property of Nebraska at 10 per cent compounded for 100 years, without including any of the farm capital, the bank capital, the mercantile capital, the manufacturing capital, the railway capital or the capital invested in all other classes of business—when we pause and try in such feeble manner as we may, to realize the utter impossibility of ever paying such an interest charge, we are compelled to admit the absurdity of the effort, and would be driven to the declaration that any attempt to enforce such an interest charge would be classed with chattel slavery and outlawed by all governments, as contrary to public policy.

It may be argued that 10 per cent is too high a rate, but that a lower rate would be admissible. Who shall determine what rate should be proper?

Many banks charge 10 per cent, and most banks charge 8 per cent to the greater part of their customers.

Computing the same problem on the basis of 8 per cent, it is found that the interest would amount to \$3,537,600,000 or 16,080,000 pounds of gold, or more than 268 carloads of gold—more than 5 trainloads of 50 cars each. In \$1.00 bills it would equal 2,358,400,000 feet, or 223,333 miles, or a ribbon of \$1.00 bills about nine times around the earth at the equator. And when we realize that this sum would be the interest on only an extremely small fraction of the capital invested in Nebraska alone, it is amply demonstrated that perpetual interest on invested capital is indefensible.

Imagine, if you can, a beautiful and fertile body of land lying in a valley where a river skirts one side and precipitous mountains rise on either hand. The land in the center is higher than elsewhere. Ten thousand people have here tilled the soil, reared their children and buried their fathers and mothers for several generations, so that physical danger was the thought farthest from the minds of everyone. The crest of the highest land was large enough to afford asylum for one thousand persons when packed to its closest capacity. A sudden rising of the river in the night converts the valley into an island, and as it continues to rise, the inhabitants begin to move to the higher ground. Higher and higher the waters rise till the whole ten thousand people are hemmed in with the flood lapping their feet on every side. The continuously rising waters wash away the weakest, that were crowded out by those whose strength and cunning had secured for

them a location on the crest. Higher and higher rose the flood, the roar of the snarling waters drowned at times by the cries and shrieks of the helpless weakest of the fear palsied throng, as they lost their footholds and were swept away. When the remorseless tide had spent its fury, a thousand people were left upon the hilltop—all the rest were destroyed.

As it was impossible for the weakest of the flood victims to escape, so it will be impossible for any but the financially strong or cunning to survive the tide of bankruptcy that will sweep the world when the population finds no new land to exploit, and all the people must therefore depend on their ability to produce their living instead of sucking it like cuttle-fishes from the mass of society in high interest charges, and perpetual dividends on stock.

A New System Proposed.

When any system is found to produce results incompatible with the welfare of the public, thoughtful citizens should endeavor to establish a different system more in harmony with the best interests of society, and it is in pursuance of this purpose, that I am suggesting short time amortization bonds as a substitute for the "stock" principle of capitalization, because the "stock" principle contemplates perpetual interest on an ever-increasing volume of capitalization—and the end of such a system would be universal bankruptcy within a comparatively short time after population has increased to the point where it consumes the agricultural products of a country.

The bonds should be easily sold, for on the proposed amortization basis, the security grows better with every payment, which may be arranged to occur semi-annually. (See table below.) When the bonds are paid off, no dividend bearing "stock" exists. The property is free from dividend or interest drains, and the profits may be paid to those whose business produced the profits, which is the ultimate aim of co-operators.

There remains one more thing to be provided for. It may be objected that when the bonds are paid off, there being no "stock" there would be no "owners"—no one to care for the property or to protect it, etc., etc. This may be provided for as follows: "When the bonds are sold, let a share of stock be assigned or given to every resident purchaser of a bond, but let the stock have the following provisions printed on each certificate.

1. No person shall own more than one share nor cast more than one vote in business meetings.
2. No proxies shall be recognized.
3. The stock shall be non-dividend paying.

There being no "investment" after the bonds are paid, the only use of "stock" is for the purpose of establishing ownership in the nature of a "trust," or trusteeship, for the benefit of the former bondholders, and their profits would come on the co-operative basis—in proportion to the volume of business of the customers.

Ways to Utilize the New System.

The farmers of Nebraska may demonstrate to the world the economic soundness of the proposed plan by utilizing the amortization bond system in several ways.

A new elevator may be built by a new company on the amortization loan basis instead of through the issuance of stock.

Exchange existing stock for amortization bonds on an agreed basis or term of years, abolishing the old system and establishing the new.

The amortization principle may be used to reduce over-capitalization, to normal or proper capitalization. Suppose a new company subscribes for \$8,000 of stock and in buying an ele-

vator, it is deemed advisable to pay \$6,000 for a house that can be duplicated for \$4,500. It is plain that \$1,500 has been paid for a "franchise" or the "good will"—some may call it "watered stock"—but by whatever name it is called, it is an excessive capitalization, and the amortization plan could easily be used to absorb the extra \$1,500 of franchise value. Let the subscribers buy the bonds of the company on an 8, 10 or 12 year amortization basis. The stock capitalization will remain at actual value and the "blue sky" or franchise value, will be gradually absorbed by the payment of the amortization bonds.

Many towns have more elevators than are needed, or more than will be needed when stock raising and dairying find a larger place in farm economics. Consolidations may be made and amortization bonds used instead of "stock." Overhead expenses will be eliminated and economies in operations introduced till the various communities are operating their entire marketing on a basis of co-operation, a system that contains within it the possibilities of commercial freedom instead of the seeds of financial ruin and universal bankruptcy.

Amortization Table

for a 10-year loan or bond of \$100.00 at 6 per cent interest. Payments semi-annually.

Annuity	\$13.44
Interest	6.00%
Amortization	7.44%
	13.44%
Semi-Annual payments	\$6.72

Semi-Annual Periods	Semi-Annual Payments	Interest, 6 per cent	Amortization Payments on Principal	Still Unpaid
1	\$6.72	\$3.00	\$3.72	\$96.28
2	6.72	2.89	3.83	92.45
3	6.72	2.77	3.95	88.50
4	6.72	2.65	4.07	84.43
5	6.72	2.53	4.19	80.24
6	6.72	2.40	4.32	75.93
7	6.72	2.27	4.45	71.48
8	6.72	2.14	4.58	66.90
9	6.72	2.01	4.71	62.19
10	6.72	1.86	4.86	57.34
11	6.72	1.72	5.00	52.33
12	6.72	1.57	5.15	47.18
13	6.72	1.41	5.31	41.88
14	6.72	1.26	5.46	36.40
15	6.72	1.09	5.63	30.77
16	6.72	.92	5.80	24.97
17	6.72	.75	5.97	19.00
18	6.72	.57	6.15	12.85
19	6.72	.39	6.33	6.52
20	6.72	.20	6.52	0.00

\$134.40 \$34.40 \$100.00

Note—The payment of \$7.96 every six months would pay off both prin-

cipal and interest on a \$100.00 loan or bond in eight years.

The payment of \$5.905 every six months would pay off both principal and interest on a \$100.00 bond in 12 years.

Municipal corporations may utilize this system in the purchase of or installing city utilities of any kind such as water, gas, electric light, street railways or other improvements, instead of using the long time bond system with its attendant sinking fund abuses.

The government may utilize the principles of the amortization bond running from 15 to 25 years as may be agreed in acquiring ownership of the railway systems of the country, and when the bonds are once paid, there will be no further interest or dividends to be provided for, but the public will daily receive its "dividends" in better and cheaper service, because when the amortization bonds are paid off, the only expenses to be provided are those needed for operation on repairs and extensions.

1913 RECORD

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